FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17, 1841. [NO. 1237.]

...D AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE.

At $... per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if ... during the year of subscription; or $... at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

FOR SALE.

HHDS. MOLASSES.
500 bushels Oats.
10 casks ground Plaister.
Red Clover Seed.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
February 9, 1841. 36-tf.

MULBERRY TREES AND SILK WORM EGGS.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, 5000 genuine MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, at 10 to 15 cents per piece, according to size. The Trees were grown in this vicinity, and are now in fine condition for transplanting. He also offers for sale 500,000 SILK WORM EGGS, at 25 cents per thousand. The Eggs are the product of healthy Worms, and of the superior variety termed Pea Nut. They spin their Cocoons in 24 to 28 days. Orders by mail (post paid) will meet attention.

JAMES BAKER.
Fayetteville, Feb. 10, 1841. 36tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend promptly to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself that he can give satisfaction to all who entrust their business with him.

ELIJAH FULLER.

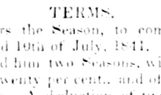
N. B. Printed forms will be furnished if desired free of charge.
Fayetteville, Feb'y. 10, 1841. 36-5w.

NEW BOOKS.

HOWITT'S Rural Life of England; Howitt's Visits to Remarkable Places; The Wanderings of Goethe, by Carlyle; Sewing and Reaping, by Mrs. Howitt; Dearborn's Byron's Works; Etiquette for Ladies; Laws of Etiquette; School Books, &c. &c. just received by E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE,

500 SACKS SALT,
75 bags Rio Coffee,
30 hhds. Molasses,
20 hhds. N. O. and St. Croix Sugars,
20 bbls. Tanners' Oil,
50 casks Lime,
400 lbs. Seine Twine,
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Feb'y 9, 1841. 36-3w.



IMPORTED FLATTERER

WILL make the ensuing Season in Fayetteville, under the management of the subscriber.

TERMS.

Fifty Dollars the Season, to commence 1st of March, and end 10th of July, 1841. Breeders who have patronised him two Seasons, will be allowed a deduction of twenty per cents. and of ten per cent. for each season. A deduction of twenty per cent. will be made to classes of six mares. Mares left with Flatterer in the Spring, will be permitted to remain with him in the Fall, (if desired) gratis—or in the following Spring for half price.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Muley, (sire of imp. Leviathan, &c.) his dam, Clara, by Marmion—g. d. Harpaline by Gohanna—g. g. d. Amazon by Driver—g. g. g. d. Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker mare—Mr. Everlasting by *Ixl per*—Hyæna by Snap—Miss Belvoir by Regulus—Bartlett's Childers—Honeywood's Arabian—Mr. Bowe's Byerly Turk mare, the dam of the two race horses &c. &c.

Extended Pedigree and other particulars in handbills.

Mares from a distance will have good pasturage gratis, and be well fed for thirty cents per day. Every care will be taken to avoid, but no liability will be assumed for, accidents.

JOHN BLACK.
Fayetteville, February 2, 1841. 36 tf.

FOR RENT.

THAT desirable DWELLING HOUSE in the Brick Row, lately occupied by the Subscriber, and formerly by the late J. M. Dollin.

J. W. HUSKE.
Feb'y 1, 1841. 35tf

ENGLISH SEINE TWINE.

ONE BALE, three ply, English Seine TWINE, just received and for sale by

JAMES MARTINE, Hay Street, above the Post Office.
February 3, 1841. 35-3w

D. GILCHRIST, Surgeon Dentist,

INFORMS the citizens of Montgomery, Anson, and Richmond counties, that he will visit Lawrenceville on the first Monday in March; Wadesborough on the second, and Rockingham on the third. He has on hand a fine assortment of Stockton's Premium Teeth, warranted to retain their colour.
February 1, 1841. 35-3w

LAND FOR SALE.

[BY DECREE OF THE COURT OF EQUITY.]

I SHALL expose for sale at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, M. on Monday the first day of March, 1841, (it being the first Monday in the month.) the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, to-wit:

The Lot and Store on Hay Street, joining Kyle's, at present occupied by Williamson.

Warehouse on Franklin Street, joining Thomas J. Curtis.

The Lot and Store on Market Square, at present occupied by John B. Marsh.

The Lot and Dwelling House on Hudson Street and Maiden Lane, at present occupied by William S. Latta.

The terms of the Sale will be Notes negotiable and payable at the Branch of the Bank of the State in this place, to be approved by the Directors thereof.

A. A. T. SMITH, *C. & M. E.*
February 2, 1841. 35-4s

ALMANACS FOR 1841.

TURNER & HUGHES'S,
Farmers' and Planters',
Crockett's, For sale by
E. J. HALE.

State of North Carolina,

Cumberland County.

PERSONALLY appeared before me, Joseph Arey, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County, William Kyle, and made oath according to law, that he has lost or mislaid a Note signed by Robert C. Belden, and drawn in favour of Jeremiah Kyle, for one hundred and ten Dollars, forty-four Cents, dated September 10, 1840, which Note all persons are cautioned against trading for.

W. P. KYLE.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 22d day of January, 1841.

[35-3w] JOSEPH AREY, *J. P.*

RANAWAY,

ON Friday last, a negro boy, belonging to Miss Elizabeth McLennon, named GEORGE, stout and chunky for his age, rather yellow complexion; he was barcheaded. He was seen on the next day between Fayetteville and the Rockfish Factory, and said he was on his way to South Carolina. He is probably lost. A reasonable reward will be paid for his apprehension, by

ARCH'D McKAY, *Agent.*
Near Fayetteville, Feb. 2, 1841. 38-tf.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on liberal terms, TWO PLANTATIONS in Moore county, one known to many years as the Plantation whereon I reside, the other known as the Williams' Bridge place. The former tract contains about TWO THOUSAND ACRES, the most of which is good Corn, Wheat and Cotton land; the buildings are all in good repair, water good, and the situation desirable. The latter tract contains about TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES, situated on Deep River, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Salem, a considerable portion of which is Low Grounds of the first quality. The buildings are comfortable, among which is a new Store House and an excellent stand for business. Independent of the advantages of the Land and Buildings, is a Bridge across the River, which yields an income equal to any Bridge on Deep River. I will sell one or both on terms corresponding with the times. A part of the purchase money will be required in advance.

JOSIAH TYSON.
Moore County, Jan'y 26, 1840. 35-4w

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has received the series of School Books so highly recommended by Mr. J. Orville Taylor, viz: The Little Thinker, Nos. I and 2; Kay's Reader, Nos. 1, 2 and 3; Child's Guide; Town's Analysis of Derivative Words; Wilson's Civil Polity; Olney's U. States, on a new plan; First Lessons in Chemistry; Physiology for Children; Geology for Schools; First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; Young Reader, Robbins's Outlines of History; &c. &c. E. J. HALE.
Feb'y 1.

$30 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 27th of December last, a negro woman by the name of CLARENDA. She sometimes calls herself Clarenda Bowen, formerly the property of Mrs. Ferry, of Fayetteville, N. C. She is a bright mulatto, has bad teeth, and on the right side of her nose has a large black mole; has long black hair; is about five feet high and well proportioned. She can read and write, and no doubt but she has written herself a free pass. The above reward will be given for her delivery in any safe jail, so that I get her.

A. T. CRAFTON, Edgefield Dist., S. C., near Woodlawn P. O.
January 16, 1841. 35 3w

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store lately occupied by Nott & Starr, where he will continue the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, as usual.

Just Received per Steamer Cotton Plant,

10 BARRELS GIN.

☞ All orders left at his Office will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.
January 26, 1841. 34tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrotula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Bites, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.
Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

VALUABLE NEGROES.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, all those Negroes which belonged to the Estate of the late Peter J. Mallett, and to the late concern of C. & P. Mallett.

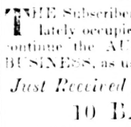
C. P. MALLETT.
Dec. 1, 1840. 26-*tf.*

25,000 Cypress Shingles,

WARRANTED EVERY ONE GOOD. For sale by

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Dec. 15, 1840. 28tf

LOOK HERE!



THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of the following articles, viz:—

Thomastown Lime and Calcined Plaster Paris for Plastering,
Roman Cement and Water Lime for building Cisterns water tight,
Nova Scotia rotten Plaster Paris for manuring Land,
Brick, Laths, Hair, and Nails for Lathing,
All of which can be bought low by calling on me 3 doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

N. B. I am prepared with faithful workmen to do any job of work in my line as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, and plain or ornamental Cornicing. I have been following the above business for more than twenty-three years, and feel satisfied that I can give full satisfaction, to any who may favour me with a call, and my charges will be moderate, as I will expect the money for my services in all cases, for the old proverb says money makes the mare go, and the want of it will stop her. J. E. P.
November 2, 1840. 22tf

Southern Harmony

A LARGE supply of this popular Music Book, at a reduced price by wholesale. Received by

E. J. HALE.
April 27.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, by virtue of a Deed of Trust to them executed, will sell at Public Auction, on Thursday the 4th of March next, that very valuable HOUSE and LOT on Green Street, at present occupied by Mr. R. C. Belden. Possession given immediately.

—ALSO—

Several Negroes; Household and Kitchen Furniture; Wagon and Team of 4 Mules; a Steam Engine, 13 horse power, in working order; 501 acres of Land, 3 or 4 miles from Town; a ½ acre Lot on Hay Mount, fronting Mrs. Ochiltree's, near the Arsenal. Terms liberal, at sale.

C. P. MALLETT, } *Trustees.*
J. S. PEARSON, }
Fayetteville, January 25, 1841.

FOR SALE,

2 CHESTS FINE HYSON TEA,
2 quarter casks Sherry WINE, (cheap.)
10 barrels Calcined PLASTER.
Dec. 30, 1840. J. HUSKE & SON.

Received per Steam Boats,

55 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do. Cuba ditto,
35 hhds. MOLASSES,
20 tierces and bbls. ditto,

—In transit—

15 hhds. prime N. O. SUGAR. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
January 26, 1841. 34-tf

Beal's Hair Restorative

A CONSIGNMENT of this article is just received at the Fayetteville Book Store. It is said to effect A COMPLETE RESTORATION OF THE HAIR upon the heads of those who have lost the same, and have thereby become BALD, or partially so." Certificates to that effect accompany the article. Price, in Jars 75, in bottles $1.
January 25.

BOYD'S HOTEL,

KING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

THE Proprietor, J. D. BOYD, (formerly of the Charlotte Hotel, N. C.) tenders his sincere thanks to all who have patronised him since his location in Charleston, and hopes they will call upon him when they again visit the City.

He informs his friends and the public, that from and after the 15th January, 1841, his prices will be as follows:—

For Transient Boarders per day,	$1 50
" " Private "	$2 50

Charleston, January, 1841. 34-6w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has for sale, two JACKS, which he will sell on favorable terms. The older one is about twelve years, and the younger four next Spring. The former is a good foal getter, and both are of good form and action, and much above the common size of Jacks.

JOHN McBRYDE.
New Center Church, Robeson County.
Jan. 19, 1841. 33-4t5Mth.

MINERAL SPRING ACADEMY.

THIS INSTITUTION, under the management of the Subscriber, will commence its Spring Session on the 1st Wednesday in February, and end the last Tuesday in June. Its Fall Session will commence the 1st Wednesday in August, and end the 2d last Tuesday in Dec'r. The change in the commencement of the Fall Session is made to enable the Students to attend the Commencement at Davidson College the last days of July.

The rates of Tuition (per Session or five months.) are—

For Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic,	$5 00
English Grammar and Geography,	8 00
Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Mathematics, and the higher branches in English,	10 00

It is enjoined on all to commit to memory the Shorter Catechism. A portion of Scripture is read and explained every morning in School, and the School is opened and closed daily by prayer. Board of wholesome fare, such as Students ought to have, including Washing and Lodging, is afforded at $6 a month, or $30 a Session. No admission for less than half a Session, and payment in advance would be desirable.

H. McLAURIN.
January 15, 1841. 33tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

[BY DECREE IN EQUITY.]

I SHALL expose for sale, at Auction, at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on Monday the first day of March, 1841, (it being the first Monday in the month.) the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, to-wit:

100 acres of Land, (Sand Hills,) Residence of the late Robert C. McMaster, 6 and 12 months credit, interest from the day of sale.

One Lot and Warehouse, on Dick street, one-eighth of an acre, one and two years credit, interest from the day of sale.

255 acres of Land on Puppy Creek and Black Branch. Terms 6 months credit.

Lot on Robeson street, 82 feet 6 inches front.

Lot joining the above, on East side of Robeson street. Terms of the two last named Lots, 6 and 12 months.

☞ Bond with approved security will be required in every instance.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 19, 1841. 33ts

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.

In Equity, Fall Term, 1840.

Henry B. Jernigan and Samuel Jernigan, Jr.,
vs.
Elijah Ratcliff and Nancy his wife, James Everitt and Judith his wife, Champ Terry and Margery his wife, and Mary Jernigan.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Everitt and Judith his wife, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, for said defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Superior Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, William Ewing Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of Sept. A. D. 1840, and of American Independence the 65th year.

[31] WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the last arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are:

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Janes, Flannels, Blankets, French and English Merinoes, Challys and Muslin-de-Lains, (some of which are very fine.) Irish Linens, Lawns and Drapers, Calicoes, Swiss and other Muslins, Silks and Satins, black and blue black Bombazine, Anker Bolting Cloths, &c. &c., with many other articles,—all of which being purchased at the lowest Package price, will be offered at REDUCED PRICES, by wholesale or retail.

December 29, 1840. 30-tf

For Sale,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d to 40d,
75 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. old Java ditto,
10 hhds. Sugar, assorted
10 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 hhds. Molasses,
10 casks Ground Plaster
5 bbls. Calcined ditto,
25 pieces Hemp Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
10 coils Cordage, 2½ to 4½ inches,
40 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
2 barrels Putty, in bladders,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
20 do. Black Lead, in Oil,
A general assortment of Paint and Paint Brushes,
1 chest Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
3 casks London Porter,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Tenerife, Sherry & Malaga,
6 boxes (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine, (Cevlon brand,)
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
2 tons Castings, Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire Dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting and Hearth Rugs, and a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

J. HUSKE & SON.
Sept. 23, 1840. 16tf

FOR SALE.

PRIME LAGUIRA COFFEE, in small bags for Family use,
Fresh Imperial Tea, in Canisters,
3 dozen genuine old Port Wine,
Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12.

J. HUSKE & SON.
December 8, 1840. 27tf

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Cumberland, the Subscriber qualified as Administrator on the Estate of the late William Nott. All persons having claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, and all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, as indulgence cannot be given.

JOHN D. STARR, *Adm'r.*
December 15, 1840. 28tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock

FOR SALE.

SIXTY Shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For particulars, apply at this Office.
June 2, 1840.

$200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip not larger than a grain of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Garey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 22d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.
Riggs' Ranch, Williamson county, Tex., July 4, 1840. } 7tf

FOR SALE,

ONE Honey Dew Chewing TOBACCO,
Superior Bovana CIGARS, and
Tobacco cut fine and put up for smoking.
Call and see it, I sell low for Cash.

J. E. PATTERSON.
October 29, 1840. 22tf

NEW AGENCY.

THE Subscriber has taken an office one door North of the Store of Hall, McRae & Co., and is now prepared to attend to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, or any thing in the way of a general AGENCY BUSINESS. He has two large and convenient wharves, with four spacious docks, for the safe-keeping of Timber, Staves, &c. With these facilities, and a determination to use every exertion to promote the interest of those who may favour him with business, he hopes to receive a portion of the public patronage.

JOHN HALL.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 28, 1840. 21-tf
Refer to A. Lazarus, Hall, McRae & Co., Wilmington, and R. McRae, Fayetteville.

Received per Steamer Henrietta,

10 TIERCES RICE,
30 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
50 bundles HAY,
10 half barrels BUTTER CRACKERS.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
December 28, 1840. 30tf

CASH FOR NEGROES.

25 LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES wanted immediately, from the ages of 12 to 25 years.

C. GODBOLD.
Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 28, 1840. 30tf

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, } NORTH CAROLINA. }

John C. Atkins, Ex'r of Henry Delamothe, dec'd,
vs.
Francis J. Kron and wife, and others.

ORIGINAL BILL, in Equity, filed at September Term, 1840, in the County of Montgomery.

ORDERED, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, for Maria Jane Angelica Quenet, Sophia Caroline Forestin, Susan Louisa Forestin, Elizabeth Sophia Forestin, John Henri Forestin, Melamie Forestin, Jane Frances Eleonora Forestin, and Caroline Julia Forestin, who reside beyond the limits of this State, to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held on the 1st Monday of March, 1841, and plead, answer or demur to the foregoing Bill, filed by the Executor of Henry Delamothe, deceased, to give construction to the Will and to ascertain the rights of the claimants, or the Bill will be taken pro confesso against them, and be heard ex parte.

Witness, James L. Gaines, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Lawrenceville, the first Monday in September, 1840, and of American Independence the 65th year.

[32] JAS. L. GAINES, *C. M. E.*

DEBATE ON THE BANKRUPT BILL,

In Senate, Monday, February 8, 1841.

Mr. CRITTENDEN then moved that the special order be taken up, being the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

Mr. HUBBARD then moved an amendment to the first section of the bill, the purport of which was to include banking and trading incorporations within its provisions, and he called for the ayes and noes thereon.

Mr. CLAY of Alabama had given an intimation a few days ago that he should vote against including banking incorporations in the bill; he had made a motion to strike out a clause to that effect, at the last session, and on referring to the Constitutions of the old States, he was confirmed in the determination to which he had come. He then read extracts from the Constitution of Alabama to show that banks were established by the sovereign authority of the State—in some of which, in fact, the State held capital—and therefore he contended that he, as a Senator from Alabama, could not consent to vote to extend such a provision of this bill to such State incorporations, as the State would necessarily be affected by such an enactment. He was opposed in every point of view to the intermeddling in State institutions in the manner proposed, or to their assuming powers which did not belong to them.

The Senator from Missouri (Mr. Benton) had given them, the other day, as part of his argument, a long extract from a letter written by the present Chief Magistrate of this Union, to some committee, during the last summer. In return, he (Mr. Clay) proposed to read, as rather more orthodox, the remarks of Senator Van Buren, which he thought would be found to contain the better argument. The extract to which he referred was as follows:

"Mr. Van Buren did not think that any great difficulty existed in this question. To him the matter was clear; but his impressions had been opposed by several Senators, and he would protract the debate but a moment, to give, very briefly, his views of the matter. It certainly appeared to him, that one moment's reflection would decide gentlemen against the amendment proposed by his friend from South Carolina. It had been said formerly, and on various occasions, that the States had no right to grant bank charters, and that the banking privilege belonged exclusively to the Federal Government. No direct attempt, however, had hitherto been made to deprive the States of that power which they had long exercised unmolested. But now the attempt was to be made (if not in an open and unequivocal manner, at least in an indirect way,) to strip the States of the power of chartering banks. At any rate, if it were contended that this provision did not go so far, it could not be denied that it interfered in the regulation which State Governments might have adopted for the government of those institutions, which was an odious exercise of power not granted by the Constitution. This amendment has this extent: It directs the States as to the manner in which they shall exercise their sovereignty in this particular, and points out what penalty shall be inflicted in case the charters granted by the States are violated. In fact, it points out what the privileges granted to the incorporations shall be, by dictating the forfeiture, and directing what the companies may, and what they may not do. All this has hitherto been done by the States. They have assumed the direction of these matters as a right, which they doubtless have. And, in including this subject of corporations in the bill now before the Senate, it will be taken entirely from the States, and subjected to the power of the bankrupt system. This was never done, and never attempted in any country on the face of the globe. In England, such a provision was never dreamed of—nor did he believe that, when the Constitution was framed, such an attribute was imagined by those who authorized the establishment of a bankrupt system. He did not accede to the opinion, that the system had power over all chartered institutions.—By the very nature of their association, they were, in some respects, exempted from its operation, and no such power was ever contemplated, or was, at this moment, under the most extended construction, enjoyed by the General Government."

Thus it would be seen Senator Van Buren took views which were now entertained by some Senators then on that floor on the same subject, against the proposition, on constitutional grounds. It was clear to him (Mr. Clay) that if Congress could assume such power over the banking institutions of the States, it could do that which would amount to a forfeiture of their rights; if it could do that, it could tax their emissions, and thereby assume a power which the party with whom he acted had ever disclaimed. In Alabama there was a compact between these institutions and the State, and Alabama had particularly reserved to herself all power to control this matter. A suspension of specie payments, by such a clause, would subject the banks to the operation of the bankrupt law, and this was a matter which the States alone should control, and for which the State Legislatures should inflict the penalty which, under the circumstances of the case, might be just and equitable. The State banks had been sanctioned by the Executive of this Government, where they were made the depositories of its treasures, and Congress could, on no principle, say they should be put down, without the delegation of express power.—For such a proposition as that now made, he was not prepared, nor did he believe the people, whom he in part represented, were prepared for it, and therefore he should vote against the amendment.

Mr. HUBBARD agreed so to modify his amendment, as to make it take effect on the 1st of January, 1842. He then said it had been contended, and properly contended, that Congress possessed the power to pass a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, and that it might be passed for the relief of the debtor, as well as for the benefit of the creditor; now it struck him that no natural persons should be included, more than the artificial. It was not every State that became stockholders in the banks, but did it make any difference whether it was the State or a member of the State that held the stock? So far as his knowledge extended, where the State was the stockholder, things were managed as bad as they could be, and with less care and security to the public than where the institutions were composed of individuals exclusively. But where was the difference? Take Alabama; her Constitution gave her the power to establish banks; but did it say that she should hold the stock in all future time? Did it provide that it should never be surrendered and become the property of individuals at any future time?

Mr. BENTON. If any body will buy it.

Mr. HUBBARD. Yes, if any body would buy it. He took it that it should be handed over at the pleasure of the State, and when so transferred that it should become the property of individuals. He asked whether the events of the last few years had not shown it to be high time that the banks should be brought within some such provision? There was not a solvent and sound institution in the State in which he lived but would desire such a provision, for it would go effectually to secure the credit and to give efficiency and value to institutions of this kind. These incorporations had peculiar privileges conferred upon them—they could make their bills current as money, and then they could suspend when they pleased, and it struck him that the holders of their notes should have a remedy, by making these incorporations subject to the operation of a bill of this sort. Now what security had the holders of their notes? If such a provision as this had been heretofore in operation, would the bill holders have sustained the losses to which they had been compelled to submit by the failure of the banks to redeem their paper? He was willing and desirous that this bill should be made as comprehensive as possible; he wished to relieve the unfortunate debtor, and also to secure the rights of the honest creditor, and there were no more unfortunate debtors in the land than those who were obliged to take the paper of the banks; and with these views, he had made his proposition.

Mr. SEVIER was astonished that the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. Hubbard] was not broader than it was, and that it was not thereby provided that the indebted States should be put up at auction. Why did not the Senator carry out his principle, and sell the States when they failed to pay their dividends? He (Mr. Sevier) was opposed to all such projects, and as long as he was there, offend whosoever it may—Mr. Van Buren or any one else—he would vote against them. His friend from Alabama [Mr. Clay] had read a provision of the Constitution of that State in justification of his vote; the Constitution of the State of Arkansas contained a similar provision; and if the banks suspended, it was for the State to interfere with the agents acting under her authority. What right had they, sitting in that Senate chamber, as the servants of the States, to criticise the household of their masters at home? He was opposed to all projects, and so long as he remained there uninstructed, he should continue to vote against them. Besides, the country was now somewhat embarrassed, and if ever there was a time for the exercise of forbearance and charity, this was the time for the exercise of those virtues.

Mr. HENDERSON was glad to hear the language which had just fallen from the Senator from Arkansas. This was a question of power and of constitutional right; if it were a question of expediency, he might vote for including banks within the provision of the Senator from New Hampshire; but he could see, no, more than could the Senator from Arkansas, the authority they possessed to include the banks, which were but an emanation from or a scintillation of the States, sent forth to be recalled at pleasure. If they could interfere with any portion of the sovereignty of the States, they could interfere with all their sovereignty. Why, he might ask, with the Senator from Arkansas, were not the States themselves included in this bill? for they got into debt. If they could include the incorporations of the States, why could they not include the States themselves? Why, in his opinion, there could not be a greater arrogation of power than would be assumed by the Congress of the United States, if this amendment should be adopted. It would be to give this Government supreme dominion over the States, and to take it from the people in their sovereign capacity. He objected, then, to this proposition, as a simple question of power.

Mr. WRIGHT spoke at some length, a report of which will be given hereafter.

Mr. SMITH of Connecticut followed, and contended for the right of Congress to extend a bankrupt law to banking institutions. He argued that, if the exercise of the sovereign power of a State in the incorporation of these institutions excluded them from the operations of this law, the exercise of similar sovereign power would exclude trading corporations also. The whole beneficial operation of the law on trade and commerce will be thwarted by the action of the State Legislatures. So far as the States may choose to give charters of incorporation to their citizens, they are entirely exempt from its operation. A State, if it thinks proper, may incorporate all its citizens. There is a general law of incorporation in the State of Connecticut, by which every citizen of the State may be incorporated, and of course, if the doctrine contended for by some gentlemen be correct, will be exempt from the operations of this law. He held that a State had no right to divest itself of its sovereignty in this manner, if the effect of doing so would be to create privileged classes in the community.

Mr. CALHOUN rose not to protract the debate, nor to enter at large into the argument upon the point immediately in discussion, but to reply to a remark of the Senator from New York, who had adduced the only argument in favor of including incorporations which had the semblance of plausibility. The Senator says that if we have the power to pass a law, operative upon natural persons, in their individual capacity as citizens of a State, he can see no reason to prevent our including those persons associated in companies with corporate powers granted by State Legislatures. He can see no reason to exempt an artificial body from the operation of a law to which the natural body is subject. Now the very fact of this body being of State creation, is the reason why it should be exempt from the operation of our laws. This Government cannot control or interfere with the States in their appropriate spheres of action; nor can the States interrupt or interfere with the operations of the Federal Government in its legitimate sphere. If a State Legislature incorporates banks, we cannot touch them. And in relation to the United States Bank, the court below has decided that it could not be interfered with by State authority. He would not go into this argument, but under every view in which he had contemplated it, he considered it the boldest assumption of power ever proposed to be conferred upon the Federal Government. If we can overrule State legislation in regard to incorporations, what act of a State can be considered sacred from our interference? The very basis of the argument is that the States are not capable of doing their duty, and we, patriotic we, step in and do it for them. The Senator from Arkansas had not, in his opinion, pushed the argument too far, when he said if you placed the incorporated companies of a State under a commission of bankruptcy, you might next attempt to place the State herself in the same position. This whole argument was in face of the fact that England had never attempted to extend her bankrupt laws over incorporations.

He then entered into the question of the expediency of this measure. To include these incorporations in a bankrupt bill, would be to place four-fifths of the business men of the country in a commission of bankruptcy. The banks have now owing to them from the community, at least five hundred millions of dollars; and to subject them to a bankrupt law would subject every man who owed them to the same process, and your commissioners of insolvency would have half the property of the Union in their hands. Public feeling would rebel against this state of things, and your law would be impotent.

Mr. CLAY of Alabama submitted a few remarks in reply to the Senator from New York. Every State had a right to deal with her institutions as she thought proper. The Senator said that New York had placed her banks under the operation of a bankrupt law. This she had a perfect right to do, but

did not every Senator perceive the difference between the State doing this herself and the Federal Government assuming the power to do it? But suppose we incorporate this amendment into the bill, and it is attempted to be enforced upon the banks of New York, will there not be a conflict of jurisdiction between the State and United States Commissioners of Insolvency, and, if so, which will prevail? If the course pursued by New York in this matter be beneficial, let it be imitated by other States; but it is no argument for this Government to assume the power of placing the property of a State in the hands of a commissioner of the Federal Government. He then, at some length described the connection between the State and the banks of Alabama. He hoped gentlemen would look to the consequences of this doctrine; and if it was attempted to be carried out, he thought it very probable they would soon hear from the States who were interested.

Mr. WRIGHT had but a few remarks to make in reply. As to the connection of the State of Alabama with her banks, he would ask if the State acknowledged herself bound to pay the notes, and other liabilities of the banks? If she did not, he could not see the force of the Senator's argument. Then, as to the argument of the Senator from South Carolina. He says that within their respective spheres the jurisdiction of the Federal and State Governments must not conflict with each other, and instances the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of McCulloch, to show that the States have no power over a company chartered by the Federal Government. Now this decision of the Supreme Court was no law to him. It presupposed the Federal Government had power to charter a banking incorporation, which he denied. But suppose the decision correct, what did it amount to. Only that a law of Congress, constitutionally passed, is superior to the law of a State; and the Senator says, *ergo*, this Government cannot tax corporate property created by the State. Is the Senator willing to say that all property which might be covered by acts of incorporation shall be exempt from taxation? New York has passed a law by which all religious societies may incorporate themselves, without further appeal to State legislation. She has power to pass, giving to mechanics, to farmers, and to every class who may apply for it, the same privileges, and thus to cover all the property of the State by acts of incorporation, and thus take it out of the reach of the taxing power of this Government.

Mr. CALHOUN said he had not advanced an argument, but merely laid down a principle, that each Government was supreme in its proper sphere. As to the right of this Government to charter a National Bank, the Senator knew his opinions; they were the same as his own. The real question in this case, was, when the two parties have rights, and their exercise becomes incompatible, which must give way; and he had no hesitation in saying, in the case supposed by the Senator from New York, the taxing power of the General Government would be paramount. The mere fact that in England, whence we have derived this law, its form and its language, it is never applied to incorporations, should be conclusive with us. He repeated, what he had before said, that he considered it the boldest assumption upon the rights of the States ever attempted by the Federal Government.

Mr. HENDERSON rose, but yielded to a motion for adjournment,

And the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Rayner, of North Carolina, addressed the Committee in a speech remarkable for the valuable information it presented, for cogent argument, and unaffected and glowing eloquence. It was, indeed, one of the finest displays of oratory witnessed in the House during the present session. Mr. Rayner has already won a high reputation, and is decidedly among the most promising men that have recently come into public life. The good sense, practical views and cultivated taste which he exhibited to-day, secured for him the approbation of the most discerning judges in the House.

Baltimore Patriot.

MR. ADAMS AND MR. WISE.—The correspondent of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer gives the following account of the scene between these distinguished gentlemen, in which Mr. Wise gained so much credit, both with the House and with the country:—

Mr. Wise in his speech, a week ago, ridiculed, and indeed in almost all his speeches does ridicule the anti-dueling law, and speaks of it with the utmost contempt. Several times, at the present session, there have been *passes* between him and Mr. Adams, which, it was apparent, left unkind feelings behind.

To-day, Mr. Adams fell foul of him in a way, and with a manner for which there is little excuse. He said that Mr. Wise had set himself up for the leader of General Harrison's party—that if he did become the leader, he (Mr. A.) would never be a supporter of the party—that Mr. Wise's flag was a tri-coloured flag—*black*, Red, *white*—the black stripe was slavery—the red was stained with the blood of the duellist, and the white was the dirty, pale and pallid emblem of Nullification.

Mr. Wise replied in a cool, deliberate, manly and noble manner. He referred to the noble and patriotic father of Mr. Adams—to Mr. Adams's own splendid history—to his age—to his venerable appearance—that with him his hands were tied—that towards him he could not act, he could only feel—that Mr. Adams's person and character was sacred from any attack from him, and that he would himself strike down the arm which might be impiously raised against him. Mr. Wise's reply was not only eloquent—it was splendid, magnificent. At its close there was a spontaneous but smothered burst of applause from the House and from the galleries—it was almost impossible to restrain it, and if the severe practice of the House upon such occasions, as respects the galleries, and a sense of propriety on the part of members had not restrained it, the burst when Wise sat down would have been tremendous.

Duties on Silks and Wines.—We are astonished at the ground taken by Mr. Calhoun and his *clique*, in opposition to a duty on Silks and Wines. It is said that this duty must be paid by the producers of Cotton and Tobacco; because it will diminish the consumption of Silks and Wines. There might be more force in this argument if the Silks and Wines were paid for in Cotton and Tobacco, but it is understood that a large amount is paid for by bills on England, who is thus compelled to provide exchange for France.—*Raleigh Register.*

Stephens' Travels in South America.—We see by the Northern papers that Mr. Stephens' two volumes of travels in South America are to appear in a short time. They have been looked for with much interest, and will no doubt meet with an extensive sale.

A good chance for a speculation.—The following advertisement under the head of Wife Wanted is in the Batesville (Ark.) News.

Any gal what's got a bed, Calico dress, Coffee-pot and skillet, knows how to cut out briches, can make a huntin' shirt, and knows how to take care of children, can have my services till death parts both on us.

"Neighbor Towle, will your patent medicines cure a cold?"

"Certainly, sir; they are an infallible remedy."

"You will oblige me, then, if you will give the weather a dose."

"Get out you impertinent puppy."

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

GEN. HARRISON'S ADDRESS.

Yesterday morning at ten o'clock an immense assemblage of citizens was gathered in front of the City Hall, all eager to hear the address which, according to the intimation in the papers of the morning, was expected to be made by the People's President elect. The number of persons in attendance comprised many thousands, including a large number of ladies who occupied all the windows and other suitable positions within hearing or sight of the platform. The order and decorum which prevailed throughout were in the highest degree commendable.

The President elect was introduced to the assemblage by the Hon. John P. Kennedy, in a few appropriate remarks, and when the cheering had ceased, he commenced his address.

Gen. Harrison began by remarking that to some the course he had pursued in addressing public assemblies since his departure from home might seem objectionable, since it was perhaps under the circumstances a little unusual. But if it was an error, it was one of the heart—the result of kind affections—of a desire to be in a communion of feeling with his fellow citizens;—and for this he should hardly be liable to censure in the estimation of the virtuous and intelligent.

For addressing the people of Baltimore he had particular inducements; for it was a city that he loved. "I love it," said the General, "because my father loved it and was entrusted with the defence of it in the days of the first Congress." "I love it," he continued," because it was the residence of Charles Carroll of Carrollton; because it was the birth place or residence of Otho Holland Williams, of John Eager Howard, of my old friend, the hero of Mud Fort, Samuel Smith;—because it is signalized by the noble defence made by its citizens against an invading foe, the glory of which will last for ages after the marble reared in its commemoration shall have been resolved into dust." "In fine," said he, "I love the city of Baltimore because it contains so rare a collection of beauty and loveliness, numerous evidences of which I now see around me."

After a series of felicitous remarks in the way of introduction, Gen. Harrison said—"Upon what subject, fellow citizens, shall I speak to you? The topics which formed matters of discussion during the late political canvass would be now out of place—the era of such discussion has passed. But we can refer to first principles."

He wished particularly to confer with those of his fellow citizens who at the late election had voted against him. They had exercised the rights of independent men; their love for their country, their attachment to Republican principles, were not doubted by him. He felt assured that as a portion of the great body of the people, they were as sincere and as pure in their feelings of patriotism as any others in the country under whatever political name they might be classed. But he believed they had been misled. Their leaders in the possession of the Government had sought to divert their attention from the acts and policy of the Government. It was a maxim in frequent use and a very good one it was, that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance. But this maxim had been sadly misapplied—your vigilance, (said General Harrison, addressing his friends on the other side,) was directed towards the movements of your political opponents; it was diverted from the conduct of your own official men—the very point to which it should always be turned. The nature of *power* is deceitful: the most virtuous of men, by the long possession of it, may be corrupted imperceptibly and unawares to themselves. In politics as in war, nothing is more common than to make *demonstrations* or feints, by which attention is taken away from an essential point by a pretence that some other is in danger. Gen. Harrison dwelt forcibly on this topic. He urged it as a duty upon all citizens to look closely to the acts of the Government, no matter who might be entrusted with the administration of it. They should make themselves acquainted with both sides of every important subject, and form their own opinions accordingly. As the disciples of Mahomet were taught to turn their faces at stated times every day towards Mecca, so he would enjoin it upon every freeman in the Republic to turn his eyes towards the city of Washington to note what was going on there.

The General alluded to the charge of *Federalism* which had been made against him during the recent canvass. He said the term was capable of different significations. In the odious sense that was attached to it, implying an anti-republican feeling, he entirely repudiated the charge, and he referred to the different epochs of his life and services to show that there was no truth in it. His family associations, his early education, the first principles of character of which he had any recollection, were all republican. "I call myself," said Gen. Harrison, "*a democratic republican.*" If there was any act of his life which showed a different principle from that which was implied in the term he had used—if he had, when entrusted with power, exercised it to the oppression or injury of any, or to encroach upon the rights of a citizen, or to usurp more than was committed to him—let such act be pointed out. He alluded with much feeling to the manifestation of regard displayed towards him by the State of Kentucky at the late election—a State which furnished so large a portion of the citizen soldiers who had served under him in the North-West; and he ventured to infer that the favorable sentiment thus expressed for him was some evidence that he had not in his military conduct violated the principles of a republican or abused the powers entrusted to him. He referred in a similar manner to the State of Indiana in connection with his government of the great North-Western Territory.

After vindicating himself from the charge of Federalism in the obnoxious sense in which the term was used by those who make it a word of reproach, Gen. Harrison intimated that the party calling itself democratic might be found to be itself inclining towards Federalism. The definition of a monarchy comprised the command of the army, the power of administering the laws, and the control of the public revenue. The two former were by the Constitution of the United States entrusted to the President; but the last and most potent of all was intended to be kept entirely out of his hands—Yet how is the fact now? Has not the policy of the Government for some time past been to draw the National Treasury under Executive control? If Federalism implies a tendency towards monarchy, what measure more strongly federal has ever been advocated?

You have been often warned of late, fellow citizens, said General Harrison, against the too great increase of the money power in the country. You have been told to dread a monied aristocracy. But the great danger is not in that quarter. There never was an instance of a republic changing into an aristocracy. The tendency is and always has been towards monarchy—and that by the means of *jacobinical principles assuming the name and guise of democracy.* The interests of the rich and the poor General Harrison declared to be in harmony. If they should ever conflict he would not be the man to hesitate a moment which side to vindicate. The great substantial interests of the bone and sinew of the land—of the agricultural and mechanical industry of the country,—were and must be the predominant interests. But he apprehended no conflict.

Gen. Harrison proceeded to speak briefly of the principles upon which he should act in his administration of the Government. The most prominent consideration, and one which implied an important series of duties, would be to prevent the General Government from overshadowing the States—to restrict the action of the former within proper limits by sternly forbidding the interference of government officers in the elections of the people. (This announcement was received by the crowd with deafening acclamations.)

It was of little use, continued the General, to make promises or to repeat pledges. His actions must show the sincerity of his intentions, and they would speak for themselves. He asked of his political opponents that they would exercise a little patience; that they would wait and give his administration a fair trial before condemning it. He declared his wish to behold harmony prevailing among all true lovers of their country—to see dissensions subside and party bitterness lose itself in a fraternal feeling. There was no wish he had on earth more dear to his heart than to be able to bring into one common fold once more the great republican family over which he was called to preside. The General spoke with much earnestness of feeling and with strong emphasis. He had been, he said, a military man, and he knew how to appreciate military fame; but he would rather be the means of bringing about this happy consummation of unity and political peace than to have the glory of a victorious battle, imposing and splendid enough to place Waterloo in the distance.

We have undertaken to do no more than to give a brief outline of Gen. Harrison's remarks—and this is done from such materials as recollection without notes might supply. The voice of the President elect was strong and clear. His manner was that of a man at ease, conferring frankly and freely with his fellow citizens. The large assembly listened with deep attention—broken only by frequent cheerings.

After he had finished speaking Gen. Harrison withdrew into the parlour, where he received the salutations of his fellow citizens, crowds of whom thronged the hotel.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

AN ELEGANT LITHOGRAPH.

It will be remembered that about the year 1816, the Legislature of North Carolina, after a protracted debate on the propriety of placing a wooden statue of Washington in her capitol, resolved to do the thing in the right way, and so appropriated ten thousand dollars to procure the cutting of one by Canova, the great master of the age. While the authors of this "*ruinous and extravagant project,*" were signally rebuked by their constituents, for it was a time when money was counted by units, instead of thousands, Canova complied with his contract, and the last and best of his chiselings was duly established in its quarters under the rotunda at Raleigh. For many a year the "image" was the great object of interest in that unpretending State; that is to say with those of her citizens who "knew a thing or two, or thought of travel." With all others, it was rather one of awe than interest or curiosity, for I have known many an honest country-woman, who, after travelling a long sunny day through "fen and forest," to see the harmless creature, would turn tremblingly from the outer door, without the nerve to meet a ghost, or contemplate so vile a profanation as a marble man. It was also known that no distinguished stranger passed through the State without going fifty miles out of his way if necessary, to see this noble specimen, and this was considered a reflection upon her folly, rather than a compliment to the State and to the artist. However, it became at last an object of pride to every one; and I well remember the thrill of joy, when the flames which consumed the capitol fifteen years afterwards were wafted away, and the noble monument stood apparently unhurt amid the ruins; but the emotion died in a day, for the statue was soon found to be a mass of lime.

Some three years before the fire, Mr. Wiseman, a young artist of this city, happened at Raleigh, saw the statue, and with the enthusiasm of an amateur determined to take a copy. He succeeded to the life, and has just had it lithographed for the Halls of the General Assembly in the new capitol. The original was visited by Lafayette while at Raleigh, with a lady on his arm, both of whom are thrown into the picture, and all together, form a parlor ornament, which, not in North Carolina only, but in the whole Union deserves a place among the best specimens of art.

Crowing.—The New York Standard raises at the head of its editorial column a cock crowing—"Hurrah for Jackson." Under this it places the announcement of the suspension of the United States Bank. Before this cock of the Standard crows again we should advise the editor to inquire whether New York has refunded the five millions which she borrowed of this institution to relieve her distresses consequent upon the great fire of '35. If our figures are right, more than a million and a quarter of this money remains unpaid. Nor is this the worst of the case: it will probably remain unpaid for a long time, if ever paid at all. They who cry for help in their distress should be the last to crow when misfortunes come upon their benefactor. Such gratitude as this becomes nothing but locofocoism in its blind idolatry of General Jackson. We are no admirers of the United States Bank, or of its financial follies, but then there is decency in all things.

Philadelphia North American.

Children's Toy Books,
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

COUNTING THE VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

In Congress, Wednesday, Feb. 10th.

This is the day appointed by law for opening and counting the votes of the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

By the 1st section of the 2d article of the Constitution of the United States it is prescribed "that the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, open all the certificates, and the votes of the Electors of President and Vice President shall then be counted."

By the act of March 1, 1792, it is enacted that Congress shall be in session on the second Wednesday in February, 1793, and on the second Wednesday in February succeeding every meeting of the Electors, and the certificates of the Electors, or so many of them as shall have been received, shall then be opened, the votes counted, and the persons who shall fill the offices of President and Vice President ascertained, and *declared*, agreeably to the Constitution.

The Honorable William C. Preston, Senator from South Carolina, was appointed Teller on the part of the Senate; and

The Honorable Caleb Cushing, Representative from Massachusetts, and the Honorable John W. Jones, Representative from Virginia, were appointed Tellers on the part of the House of Representatives.

The Senate came into the Hall of the House in the following order: The Sergeant-at-Arms in front, followed by the Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate, with the Secretary of the Senate on his left; then the Principal Clerk of the Senate, bearing the votes of the Electors; then the Senators, two and two.

The Senate was met at the south door of the Rotunda by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, who conducted the procession down the broad aisle. The Vice President was received by the Speaker on the steps of his stand, and conducted to his seat as the presiding officer of the joint meeting—the Speaker taking a seat at his left. The Secretary of the Senate was seated at the right end of the table of the Clerk of the House, and the Clerk at the opposite end. The tellers took seats at the Clerk's table in front of the presiding officer; Mr. Preston, the teller on the part of the Senate, in the centre, and Mr. Cushing and Mr. Jones, tellers on the part of the House, on his right and left.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate occupied a seat at the right of and below the Vice President; the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House a corresponding position on the left of the Speaker.

The Senators took the seats set apart for them in the body of the Hall, on the left as it is entered, so as to be on the right of the presiding officer. The members of the House were seated within the bar—the requisite number of seats having been provided and placed in the open spaces.

When the Senate entered the Hall, the Speaker and members rose, and remained standing until the Senate were seated.

The ladies' gallery was filled, almost exclusively, with ladies; and, as it would not contain all, nearly the whole line of front seats was filled with them. The entire galleries were crowded with spectators.

The joint meeting being organized, the presiding officer (the Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate) rose and announced the purpose for which the two Houses of Congress had assembled in joint meeting.

He then proceeded to break the seals of the envelopes in which the votes of the Electors were enclosed, commencing with the State of Maine, and, having merely broken the seal, he rose and handed the paper to the tellers, saying, "I deliver to you, gentlemen, tellers, the votes of the Electors of the State of Maine for President and Vice President of the United States, that the same may be counted."

The same ceremony was observed by the Vice President in opening and delivering to the tellers the votes of all the States.

The superscription on the envelope and the certificate of the votes of the Electors, together with every paper contained within the same, were read throughout by one or other of the tellers, taking it alternately, the teller on the part of the Senate having commenced with the State of Maine.

The tellers having read, counted, and made duplicate lists of the votes, which lists they compared with each other, and being found to agree, they were delivered to the Vice President, by whom they were read to the joint meeting, and are as follows:

List of Votes for President and Vice President of the United States, for four years, commencing March 4, 1841.

No. of votes of each State	States.	For President.		For Vice President.			
		Wm. H. Harrison of Ohio.	Martin Van Buren, of New York.	John Tyler, of Virginia.	R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky.	L. W. Tazewell, of Virginia.	James K. Polk, of Tennessee.
10	Maine,	10	00	10	06	00	00
7	N. Hampshire,	00	7	00	7	00	00
14	Massachusetts,	14	00	14	00	00	00
4	Rhode Island,	4	00	4	00	00	00
8	Connecticut,	8	00	8	00	00	00
7	Vermont,	7	00	7	00	00	00
42	New York,	42	00	42	00	00	00
8	New Jersey,	8	00	8	00	00	00
30	Pennsylvania,	30	00	30	00	00	00
3	Delaware,	3	00	3	00	00	00
10	Maryland,	10	00	10	00	00	00
23	Virginia,	00	23	00	22	00	1
15	N. Carolina,	15	00	15	00	00	00
11	S. Carolina,	00	11	00	00	11	00
11	Georgia,	11	00	11	00	00	00
15	Kentucky,	15	00	15	00	00	00
15	Tennessee,	15	00	15	00	00	00
21	Ohio,	21	00	21	00	00	00
5	Louisiana,	5	00	5	00	00	00
4	Mississippi,	4	00	4	00	00	00
9	Indiana,	9	00	9	00	00	00
5	Illinois,	00	5	00	5	00	00
7	Alabama,	00	7	00	7	00	00
4	Missouri,	00	4	00	4	00	00
3	Arkansas,	00	3	00	3	00	00
3	Michigan,	3	00	3	00	00	00
294		234	60	234	48	11	1

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of votes given,	294
Necessary to a choice,	148
Of which, for President,	
William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, received	234
Martin Van Buren, of New York, received	60
	294
For Vice President,	
John Tyler, of Virginia, received	234
Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, received	48
Littleton W. Tazewell, of Virginia, received	11
James K. Polk, of Tennessee, received	1
	294

The Vice President then announced the result to the joint meeting, and, in compliance with the law of March 1, 1792, and the resolution of the two Houses of the 2d instant, made the following declaration:

"I do declare that William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, having a majority of the whole number of votes of the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States for President, is duly elected President of the United States for four years, commencing with the 4th day of March, in the year 1841.

"And I do further declare that John Tyler, of Virginia, having a majority of the whole number of votes of the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States for Vice President, is duly elected Vice President of the United States for four years, commencing with the 4th day of March, in the year 1841."

The Vice President then announced that, as the business for which the two Houses of Congress had assembled in joint meeting had been gone through with, he declared the meeting dissolved; and, thereupon,

The Senate withdrew in the order in which it had entered the Hall; the principal Clerk bearing the votes of the Electors, and one of the lists, to the Senate Chamber, to be deposited with the archives of that body.

Whilst the Senate was retiring from the Hall, the Speaker and members of the House remained standing.

The Senate being withdrawn, the Speaker took his chair, and the House resumed its session; and

Mr. CUSHING, from the joint committee appointed on the 2d inst. submitted the following resolution as an additional report from that committee:

Resolved, That a committee of one member of the Senate to join a committee of two members of the House of Representatives be appointed by the House to wait on William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, and to notify him that he has been duly elected President of the United States for four years, commencing with the 4th day of March, 1841.

The resolution was read and adopted; and

The House, at 4 o'clock P. M., adjourned.

On the next day, (Thursday the 11th.) Mr. Preston in the Senate, and Mr. Cushing and Mr. Wise in the House, who composed the above Joint Committee, reported, "That the committee had waited on the President elect, and informed him of the result of the vote, when he replied that he received this manifestation of the confidence of his countrymen with profound gratitude, and that he would earnestly devote himself to the discharge of the duties imposed on him, by endeavoring to promote the union and welfare of the country, according to his best abilities."

THE VOTE OF ALABAMA.—It was reported, recently, that the Electoral vote of Alabama would be lost, because of informality. But on being opened, it was found to be all right,—as to *form*, we mean; it was all wrong in substance, for it was in favor of Van Buren and Johnson.

WASHINGTON, February 12.

Agreeably to appointment, General Harrison attended at the City Hall yesterday, and received the visits of several hundred ladies in the course of the forenoon. He was however, under the necessity of leaving the City Hall at an earlier hour than had been anticipated, for the purpose of receiving some official visits at his lodgings and thus lost the opportunity of seeing many ladies who reached the Hall after he had retired.

General Harrison visited the President of the United States on Wednesday, and we understand accepted an invitation to dine with him to-morrow. The President returned the visit of the General yesterday.

National Intelligencer.

FROM THE MADISONIAN.

The new Senate.—In conformity to usage, the Senate of the United States has been summoned by the present Executive, to meet at the Capitol on the 4th of March next, for the transaction of such business connected with the commencement of a new Administration, as may be brought before them.

The new Senate will have a decided majority in favor of the new Administration. But it will be important that all should be present. We annex a list of the members elect whose terms commence on the 4th of March, or who hold over from previous years, with a statement of the time when their various terms expire. Those names in *italics* are friends of Gen. Harrison:

MAINE.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Ruel Williams,	1843	*Wm. C. Preston,*	1843
George Evans,	1847	Jno. C. Calhoun,	1847
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		GEORGIA.	
Franklin Pierce,	1843	Alfred Cuthbert,	1843
Levi Woodbury,	1847	*John M. Berrien,*	1847
VERMONT.		ALABAMA.	
Samuel Prentiss,	1843	Clement C. Clay,	1843
Samuel Phelps,	1847	Wm. R. King,	1847
MASSACHUSETTS.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Daniel Webster,	1845	*John Henderson,*	1845
Isaac C. Bates,	1847	Robt. J. Walker,	1847
RHODE ISLAND.		LOUISIANA.	
Nathan F. Dixon,	1845	Alex. Mouton,	1843
J. F. Simmons,	1847	*Alex. Barrow,*	1847
CONNECTICUT.		TENNESSEE.	
Perry Smith,	1843	A. O. P. Nicholson,	1845
J. W. Huntington,	1845	Vacancy,	1847
NEW YORK.		KENTUCKY.	
Silas Wright,	1843	*Henry Clay,*	1843
N. P. Tallmadge,	1845	*J. J. Critteaden,*	1847
NEW JERSEY.		OHIO.	
S. L. Southard,	1845	William Allen,	1843
Vacancy,	1847	Benj. Tappan,	1845
PENNSYLVANIA.		INDIANA.	
Jas. Buchanan,	1843	*Oliver H. Smith,*	1843
D. W. Sturgeon,	1845	*Albert S. White,*	1845
DELAWARE.		ILLINOIS.	
R. H. Bayard,	1845	Rich. M. Young,	1843
Thomas Clayton,	1847	S. McRoberts,	1847
MARYLAND.		MISSOURI.	
John L. Kerr,	1845	Lewis F. Linn,	1843
Wm. D. Merrick,	1845	T. H. Benton,	1845
VIRGINIA.		ARKANSAS.	
Wm. C. Rives,	1845	A. H. Sevier,	1845
Vacancy,	1847	W. S. Fulton,	1847
NORTH CAROLINA.		MICHIGAN.	
Wm. A. Graham,	1843	*A. S. Porter,*	1845
W. P. Mangum,	1847	*W. C. Woodbridge*	1847

Of the 49 Senators elected, 27 are the friends of the new administration, and 22 are supposed to be opposed to it. The three vacancies will mostly, perhaps all, be filled by friends of the coming Administration.

Saving at the Spile, &c.—A Subscriber yesterday sent us a request to discontinue his paper, assigning as a reason, that the times were so hard, it became necessary to lop off expenses. So far as our experience goes, it establishes the position, that the *very first* expense a man retrenches, when he gets into an economical fit, is the subscription to his Newspaper. "Newspapers are things," argues he, "which can be dispensed with, and costs money that might be saved." Agreed; so may the Schooling of our children—so, indeed, may nine-tenths of the articles necessary to our comfortable support. Any man may get rich who will live on bread and water, and clothe himself in rags. But who would live like a brute, for the mere pleasure of saving money, which he cannot carry hence with him! There are a few such—five or ten in a million—and how wretched are they? Most men, sensible they must die, are disposed to enjoy a little of the fruits of their labor; and nothing is perhaps more necessary to the enjoyment of society, or to self-satisfaction in retirement, than a well informed and virtuous mind. It gives a zest to all things in prosperity, and is the best resource in adversity.

Newspapers, though not always conducted with talents and respectability, are the best possible channels for obtaining an acquaintance with the affairs of the world, and to implant desires in the hearts of youth for more solid reading, as they go on to maturity. In truth, they are the great engine that moves the moral and political world, and not only aid in establishing the character, but in preserving the liberties of a people. Viewed in this light, and it is not too strong a one—we would ask—Are there not an hundred items of expenditure, which a person ought to cut off, rather than deprive himself of the solid benefits derived from a good Newspaper?—*Raleigh Register.*

SAVANNAH, February

FROM FLORIDA.

By a passenger in the steamer Isis, C. Pitcher, we learn that Lieut. Col. Clark, the 8th Infantry, had in charge thirty Indians, who showed themselves in the cinity of Fort Dade, and were brought in the friendly delegation from Arkansas. They are on their way to Tampa.

Information that can be relied on, has been received from Col. Loomis, of the Infantry, that a number of Indians were pected to come in, say from 30 to 40, would proceed to Tampa.

Among them was Ilcho Emathla, Chief of the Tallahassees.

The prospect of the termination of War, it is thought by some, is rather be er, whereas by others, the promises of red men are looked upon as mere humb gery.

NEW YORK, Feb.

Later from France.—The packet s Emerald, Capt. Howe, arrived yeste from Havre, bringing dates to the 9th January. The papers contain very l news. Paris was unusually tranquil. new Ministry were daily gaining stren

The news from China was doubted many commercial men in Paris—on ground that Captain Elliott had no auth ty to negotiate, or to propose any terms accommodation.

In the Havre Cotton market there no change.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

An effort (most laudable for its hones it must be acknowledged) has been made the Philadelphia Banks to regain and ma tain their footing on the specie level; Bank of the United States especially has acted with a good faith and steadfastness purpose which entitles its misfortune to spect. "It is the general sentiment," s the Pennsylvanian, a leading organ of present Administration, "whatever diff ences of opinion may exist in other respe that the Banks, in the very face of an most overwhelming panic, have made a m ful and highly commendable effort to charge their obligations to the Public." this opinion, it seems to us, there must general concurrence.

The effort, however, has been in v Six millions of dollars had the Bank of United States, single-handed, counted o satisfaction of the demands accumul against it from all quarters; and still the mands poured in upon it. We are not su ciently acquainted with the particulars the understanding existing, in view of sumption, between the Banks of Philad phia and the Banks and Bankers of N York, Boston, &c., to say how far it m have been observed in good faith by the ter; but it looks, at this distance, as thou the Philadelphia Banks had been over-rea ed in the affair of resumption; by which mean that they had been induced to bel in promises of aid and professions of bearance which have not been kept, er kept to their ear, have been broken to th hope. The Philadelphia Gazette, of Frid indeed, intimates as much in announcing suspension. "*The co-operative generos and indulgence* of the North and Eas says the Gazette, "so abundantly *promi* and *spoken of* in case of the resumption the Philadelphia Banks, and especially the United States Bank of this Comm wealth, *having already drawn to New Y from the latter institution between five s six millions of dollars in specie* since 15th of last month, it has been compelled resist the constant and overwhelming tid demand, by a "temporary suspension specie outlays." The New York Jou of Commerce, a keen adversary of the Ba almost admits the imputation suggested the Philadelphia Gazette, in announcing suspension, when it says "Bills of the U ted States Bank are bought at 10 per ce discount. There are but few of them he *the resumption having been actively w in sending every thing home*, by whi *New York and Eastern cities have realiz a very large sum in specie and availa funds.*" Great activity, it appears, been displayed, as the Journal quaintly presses it, "in sending every thing home that is, in collecting and placing in the ha of brokers every demand that could raised in "New York and the Eastern citie against the Bank of the United States. New York Times, not inimical to the Ba corroborates the facts stated by the Jour of Commerce, saying, "Upon the banks this city, and of *the North and East g erally*, this suspension will exercise li if any, evil influence, as *their funds ha recently been nearly all withdrawn fro Philadelphia.*" Of the perfect right of New York and Eastern holders of the pa and credits of the Bank of the United Stat to send them on to Philadelphia, and d mand payment for them, we make no dou The question which occurs to our mind whether this great activity in extracting fr the Bank all its specie was entirely co formable to the expectations which the Ba of the United States was led to entert and upon which it was induced to resu specie payments when it did? Be that it may, however, if any individual engag in business had, under similar circumstanc made such an effort and sacrifice as Philadelphia Banks have done to res payment after being obliged once to s pend, he would, instead of being follow with the yells of vindictive adversaries the Bank of the United States now is, h attracted, as he would have deserved, general sympathy.

For ourselves, apart from considerati connected with the business and the curr cy of the country, which, however, are to be wholly disregarded in the pres emergency, we cannot but feel for the m fortunes of the innocent stockholders in the Banking Institutions, whose property is th melting away under the influence of a se of disastrous circumstances, every one which is referable for its origin to mal ministration in the General Governme Had the Executive of the United States transgressed its rightful province in unde taking to "manage the currency," nor aft wards set at defiance the effort of Congr to regain possession of its constitution authority in this respect, these things w none of them ever have happened.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1841.

O SUBSCRIBERS.—For reasons stated last , we are driven to the adoption of the following , which will be strictly adhered to, and to which k the particular attention of those who are in rs:—

. All payments made before the 1st day of May where the amount due is not exceeding five , will be received at the rate of $3 per annum. mounts above five years, at the rate of $3 50. her paid before or after the 1st of May next. the 1st of May, $3 50 per annum will invaria- e required on all amounts of two years and up- s, whether existing on that day or contracted equently.

. On the 1st of May, in every case when five $ and upwards are due, the name of the delin- nt will be stricken from our list, and steps taken r to collect the amount, or if the subscriber be nd our reach, to expose him, so as to put other rs on their guard.

. Hereafter, no new subscriber will be received, out a payment in advance, unless he be so known, nally or by reputation, as to afford an assurance s ability and intention to pay.

nuary 12, 1841.

er to the Editor, dated

"WASHINGTON, February 12, 1841.

Dear Sir: I write you this to say to you, that e Gen. Harrison arrived in this City on Tuesday , he has completed and in some degree *changed* Cabinet arrangements.

Mr. *Webster* is to be Secretary of State.

Mr. *Ewing*, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. *Bell*, of Tennessee, of War.

Mr. *Badger*, of North Carolina, of the Navy.

Mr. *Evans's Grunger*, of N. York, P. M. General.

Mr. *Crittenden*, of Kentucky, Attorney General. You may rely on the above appointments as de- ined on by the President elect."

THE NEW CABINET.—We take pleasure in ing our readers to the above list of distinguish- individuals selected to compose Gen. Harrison's inet; and especially do we congratulate our th Carolina readers upon the selection of one of most eminent citizens to a seat in that Cabinet. e BADGER needs no eulogy at our hands. As has made his own way to the highest rank in his ions and honorable profession, so he is fully able sustain himself and the honor of his State, in the inet, or any where else.

Judge Badger is a native of Newbern, though for number of years a resident of Raleigh, and we pre- e is about 45 years of age. He was elected a ge of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, in 0, at the early age of 25 or 26, a circumstance precedented. He held the office for 4 years only. has since devoted himself to his profession, in ich, since the accession of Judge Gaston to the ch of the Supreme Court, he has had no rival.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.—Gen. Harrison ved at Washington on Tuesday of last week, and s received with distinguished honors by an im- se concourse of people. Mr. Seaton, the Mayor, vered an appropriate Address, welcoming him to City, to which the General responded. As a imen of his Speeches, we give in another column etch of that delivered at Baltimore. It was a ch of which the country may well be proud.

A letter from a correspondent at Washington, re- d too late for insertion entire, says, that "Mr. n Buren had invited Gen. Harrison and *his* Cabi- to dine with him (V. B.) and *the present Cabi-* ." This was a queer dinner party. The writer —

Gen. Harrison's appearance among us has struck e those who were wont to speak of him as an erable old man. He walks with a firm and elastic ; and in true republican simplicity, transports self from place to place on foot—in this respect y differing from the present aristocratic occu- of the White House, who has probably never seen to walk the streets, as do common folks, the day of his arrival, although snow was falling he declined the tender of a coach and four at for his use, and walked *bare-headed* for several rs, through the crowd, towards his reception at the City Hall.

The executor Amos Kendall is expected soon out with his "*Exposition*," though his good ure and friends have not sent him as many rs by many thousands, as he received for his long Extra Globe.

N. B. Those who come to Washington about the of March must beware of pick-pockets."

UDDEN DEATH.—On Friday last, Duncan . Esq. of this County, while on a visit of busi- s to town, fell and expired without a moment's ession, having been in his usual good health, ently, up to the instant of the fatal summons, was in the 82d year of his age, and had recently ejected, what no other man in the country could st of, probably, the labor of taking the Census of s County, *for the fifth time!* He had performed t duty in 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, and 1840.

Death of the Rev. JOHN CULPEPPER, *Sen.*—We n that this venerable Minister of the Gospel, of Baptist denomination, died at Gum Branch, rington District, S. C. on the 16th ult. in the 76th r of his age. He was a native of Anson county, C. and his life has been a remarkably eventful e. Without the advantages of Education, his na- l vigor of intellect enabled him to acquit himself ll in the very dissimilar capacities of Minister of the spel and Member of Congress and the State Le- lature. He was several times elected to Congress m this District, till in 1830 he declined further po- ical life, and has been assiduously engaged in his nisterial duties ever since. In early life he dis- guished himself in the Indian Wars in Georgia, d in *all* his life, what his judgment dictated, he with all his might.

THE MAILS.—*A hard case.*—A good deal of ling was produced in this community, on Satur- y last, by the reception of a peremptory order from . Niles, the Postmaster General, to the Contractors the mail line to Warsaw, (the point of connection th the Wilmington Rail Road,) to reduce their vice forthwith, from a daily to a tri-weekly line. e motives for this sudden and provoking change, t on the eve, as it is, of Mr. Niles's vacation of his ce, are matter for conjecture merely, for no reason s given in the letter conveying the order. It is d here, (and we mention it to give our Raleigh ends an opportunity of denying it if untrue,) that Agent of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road was Washington at the time, and doubtless had some ger in the matter. The facts are, as we under- nd, that the Rail Road Company is also the pro- ctor of the Mail Line from this place to Raleigh, d that they frequently, if not generally during the ter, carry the mail in a cart, a vehicle so rough d uncomfortable as to induce all the travellers who are not obliged to go by Raleigh, to take the Warsaw Line, which is managed with great energy, and with more politeness to the travelling public than any Stage Line we ever knew. Three-fourths, probably, of the travellers through this place, have consequently gone by way of Warsaw. Now if this blow at the Warsaw Line be the result of this state of things, it is one not at all creditable to the Agent of the Raleigh Road, (for no one imagines that the President and Directors of that Company have had any thing to do with it.)

The inconvenience and vexation of the new arrangement, if carried into effect, will be manifest. The Warsaw Stage, as we have said, carries probably three-fourths of the travellers. If passengers arrive here on a day when the Stage does not run, they may be obliged either to take the cart to Raleigh or be detained. It is the only daily route from this place to Wilmington and Charleston, with both of which, and with the former especially, we are so intimately connected in business.

But it is peculiarly hard upon the Contractors, who, in June last, were ordered to run the line daily. They put themselves to an extra expense of some thousands of dollars in the purchase of coaches, horses, building stables, &c., and now, after only eight months service, Mr. Niles has thrown these useless articles upon their hands, entailing a loss which they are ill able to bear. We are, however, glad to state, that the Contractors have determined to make an effort to have the order rescinded, either by the present Postmaster General or his successor; and that in the mean time they will continue to run daily as heretofore. A remonstrance, very numerously signed, has been forwarded against the change.

THE SUSPENSION.—We are happy to state, that notwithstanding the suspension in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, the Virginia Banks, according to the Richmond Whig of Friday last, "continued to pay specie, with every prospect of so continuing."

We have no doubt that the North Carolina Banks will be truly glad of the opportunity thus afforded them of continuing specie payments. We have heard of no action on the subject, but presume that they will pay as long as Virginia does so.

The Legislature of Virginia has authorized the Banks to issue small notes.

At Philadelphia, a large meeting of citizens, without distinction of party, has been held—G. M. Dallas presiding—at which it was resolved, that all the Banks, except the United States and Schuylkill Banks, were in a condition rendering them worthy of legislative indulgence and protection. A committee of seven was appointed to proceed to Harrisburg to promote the object of the meeting. This is a strong symptom of what seems to be required by nearly the whole country, that the U. S. Bank should "go into a state of liquidation," that is, should wind up her business. We trust that there will be no further struggle on her part, for she can never regain her credit, and will be a mill stone around the necks of her neighbors as long as she attempts to swim. Let her sink, and one great obstacle to a healthy state of things will be removed.

U. S. Bank Stock has been selling as low as $25 in New York and Philadelphia, then rose to $30, and had again fallen to 25¼ at the last dates.

Exchange at New York is quoted, on Philadelphia 3 per cent. discount, Baltimore 2½ to 3, North Carolina 4. U. S. Bank Notes 12 per cent. disc.

THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.—How we should have enjoyed a peep over the shoulders of the Editor of the Mercury yesterday, when he received intelligence of the formation of Gen. Harrison's Cabinet! What a picture for Hogarth! He must have looked very like a voyager to those "*Scilly* Islands" to which he wished Gen. Harrison to send some better fellow than himself, to-wit, some good North Carolina Whig. He has probably discovered, ere this, that Judge BADGER's name is *not*, but that his own *is, or ought to be* "BOTTOM."

It may be wicked, but we cannot help asking the Mercury to read again the following extract from his columns three weeks ago:—

"Letters from Washington intimate that Messrs. Preston and Thompson have been both provided for to their satisfaction, the former to be Minister to England and the latter to Mexico. These appointments we suspect came from "the power behind the throne" and lack ratification. It true, however, what an atrocious insult to North Carolina! Her fifteen electoral votes thrown away! her great men disregarded; if not spurned! the recommendation of her Whig Legislature set at nought—while the mere name of South Carolina can carry into high office two men who could not be elected to Congress in any district of the State! 8000 majority for "Tip and Ty," not able to qualify a single son of North Carolina who is fit for a seat at the President's table! It is scandalous, scurvy—most tolerable and not to be endured." "—*Charleston Mercury.*

Now Mr. Mercury, don't you feel curious!

We would only further inform you, in the most polite manner possible, that we have it from an undoubted source at Washington, that the office of Secretary of the Navy was conferred upon Judge BADGER, not only without his knowledge, but in the face of a most earnest application to the President, to give it to Mr. Preston, the man with the "name of South Carolina" to back him! And moreover, let us just whisper to you, Mr. Mercury, that this application in favor of Mr. Preston was pressed by the entire Whig Delegation (save one) from Virginia, Mr. Preston's native State; by the entire Whig Delegation from Georgia; and we suppose, (though not positive of that fact as we are of the others,) by the entire Whig Delegation from South Carolina too! And yet it was given to a North Carolinian, who did not ask for it, and who had the misfortune not to be known even by name to the Charleston Mercury!!

STATISTICS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—Among other facts exhibited by the late Census, we select from a detailed statement in the Courier, the following:—

Live Stock.—Horses and Mules 130 826. Cattle 573,840. Sheep 232,664. Swine 888,513. Value of poultry $590,594.

Bushels of Wheat 705,925. Of Corn 14,721,785. Lbs. of Rice 59,929,671. Of Cotton 148,967,880. Of Silk Cocoons 2210. Of Sugar 30,000. Products of the Dairy $577,849. Of Home made, or family goods $1,219,442. Of Lumber $504,884.

Stores 1382; capital $10,200,686.

Cotton Manufactories 15; Spindles 16,355. Value manufactured $359,000. Capital $617,450. Persons employed 569.

Flouring Mills 164; bbls. of Flour 86,580. Grist Mills 1374. Saw Mills 736. Oil Mills 19. Value manufactured $992,106. Men employed 3,258. Capital $1 655,754.

Total capital invested in Manufactures $3,275,793.

VIRGINIA CENSUS.—The number of white persons over 20 years of age, in Virginia, who can neither read nor write, is truly astonishing. It is 58,564, out of a white population of 740,773 of all ages.

THE END OF MAN-WORSHIP.—One of the greatest evils under which our country has suffered for the last twelve years, is the power which *one man* possessed to change the current of legislation, as well as of popular feeling, at his will. The President of the United States, the great dispenser of loaves and fishes, had but to intimate his pleasure, and forthwith rank Federalism became genuine Democracy, and *vice versa;* Principle was no longer Principle; Jacksonism itself was un-Jacksonized; and men were obliged to change their coats with every change of the royal will, or suffer all the horrors of political martyrdom. Are examples wanting? Who has forgotten the almost unanimous and undoubtedly correct declaration of Congress that the Deposites were safe in the U. S. Bank in 1832, and the ready assent which the same body gave to their almost immediate removal, on the ground that they were *not* safe there? Who does not remember Gen. Jackson's celebrated declaration of the injustice and impolicy of locking up the public treasure in safes and vaults, and the pertinacity with which he and his obsequious followers have since labored to erect those very safes and vaults? A hundred instances, almost as glaring and as notorious might be cited, but we will content ourself with one case somewhat different,—that of Mr. Calhoun,—who, with only the hope of succeeding to the possession of power, converted at his nod a great party in South Carolina from the most bitter revilers to the most obsequious flatterers and followers of Van Buren. From "a nest of obscene birds," the Administration at once became in their eyes pure as angels. From a "galvanized corpse," the accredited organ of that administration became suddenly a favored friend and companion of "all the Chivalry."

With the downfall of Jackson-Van Burenism, we have the cheering assurance that this loathsome spirit of man-worship, this unmanly sacrifice of feeling, of conviction, and of principle, will likewise date its downfall. We have abundant evidence in the Whig ranks, that Gen. Harrison can only command the approbation of the Whig party by a faithful and patriotic performance of his appropriate duties; that his measures will be freely canvassed by his political friends, as well as by his enemies; and that he will never be permitted to think, as his predecessors have done, that it is his province to command, and the duty of Congress to obey. Gen. Harrison himself is aware of this; and is prepared for it. He implored the people to watch the government; and it is the especial duty of Congress, as the people's representatives, to watch it. By a faithful performance of that duty, only, can our liberties be preserved.

But it seems that some of the followers of Van Buren, after twelve years of faithful service, have suddenly discovered that their chief is not infallible. No sooner was he defeated, and dispossessed of the power of dispensing the spoils, than Brownson, his most cherished organ at Boston, discovered that he was not the right sort of man,—he lacked boldness, nerve, and all that sort of thing.

But the most curious result of the Waterloo defeat which Van has suffered, may be seen in the Globe's report of the speeches of Clay of Alabama, and Sevier of Arkansas, on the Bankrupt Bill, which we have given on our first page, not only on this account but also as containing sound doctrine on a subject of great importance, the assumed right of Congress to destroy State Corporations by the enactment of a General Bankrupt Law. It will be seen that Mr. Clay of Ala. boldly confronted *Senator* Van Buren with *President* Van Buren, and declared that the Senator was more worthy of regard than the President! And that Mr. Sevier had the audacity to assert, that he would proclaim his opinions, let them offend whom they might, Mr. Van Buren or any one else! How Benton must have opened his eyes at such an unparalleled breach of party drill!—How Van Buren must loathe the sycophants who cringed to him when in power, and now scoff at him in his day of calamity! And how we Whigs may rejoice that the Representatives of the People and of the States are beginning to discover, that they have such a thing as an opinion of their own! The prostration of the spoils party is emphatically the death of Man-Worship!

A NEW WORK—*in embryo*—*latum.*—We are often asked, what we can possibly find to do, now that the great battle is fought and won—Whig principles triumphant, and no need of further and—Loco Focoism prostrate, and incapable of further struggle? We will tell you, gentle reader. So far we have had our hands full, in bringing up lee-way, writing up our log-book, as a sailor would say; or in plain English, after having *earned* a good deal of money, we have been *working hard* to get possession of it.

But we look forward to a season when all this labor shall have been performed; when all of our subscribers will be able to go to sleep with quiet consciences; when the days will be long and hot, news scarce, and times dull. How better can we get thro' the *dog days* than in compiling a *New System of Politics and Morals*, from the rich and abundant materials afforded by the columns of the North Carolinian? We mean to procure a complete file of that paper, from which we shall glean materials for the most remarkable book of the age, full of the great principles of the New System, interspersed with observations on 'windy Sundays,' 'the currency,' scraps from 'Scott's Novels,' directions for living cheap in Washington, intended for the special benefit of the new Secretary of the Navy, with other things too tedious to mention.' We do not pretend to charge our memory just now with any thing of older date than two weeks ago; but within that time we have been favored with three great principles of the 'System,' viz: 1st, That a strict adherence to the Constitution, in refusing to surrender to Gen. Jackson the power to make war, was to '*dishonor the country!*' 2d, That a man who steals $200,000 is only '*unfortunate!*' And 3d, That it is '*dishonorable*' in a correspondent of the Observer to poke fun at a certain standing Editorial in the Carolinian! The world has evidently been laboring under mistaken notions, for it would in all probability have pronounced the stealing to be the greater crime of the two!

The materials for the work will doubtless be sufficient to eke out a respectable sized primer. But no more at present.

The North Carolinian charges us with having "*insinuated*" that that paper had "*hinted*" that Mr. Wise had joined the Democratic party. We neither insinuated nor said any such thing. We simply quoted, and disproved by Mr. Wise's own declaration, the Carolinian's assertion that "Mr. Wise has certainly broken from the Whig traces."

NEW YORK, February 10.

McLeod has at last been indicted for murder committed on the night the Caroline was burnt. His trial will come on some time next month; till then, he will remain in prison at Lockport. The excitement has subsided, and he will, no doubt, have an impartial trial.

26th CONGRESS—2d Session.

In the Senate, the Bankrupt Bill has been under discussion. On Monday, the motion of Mr. Hubbard, to recommit the bill, with instructions to include Banks, in its provisions, was rejected, 16 to 30. Mr. Hubbard then moved his instructions as an amendment to the bill, and the question was debated on several days, and still undecided at the latest dates. [A sketch of the debate will be found on the first page.]

The bill to authorize a further issue of Treasury Notes, has passed the Senate, after an animated debate, (in which Messrs. Wright, Calhoun, Dixon, Hubbard, Knight and Smith, supported, and Messrs. Benton, Clay of Kentucky, Preston, Henderson, and White, opposed the bill,) by the following vote:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Anderson, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Dixon, Fulton, Graham, Hubbard, Kerr, King, Knight, Linn, Lumpkin, Nicholson, Norvell, Pierce, Porter, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Indiana, Tallmadge, Wall, Webster, Williams, Wright, Young—28.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Henderson, Mangum, Preston, White—8.

[In the House, this bill had passed by a vote of 125 to 69. The North Carolina Delegation voted as follows: For the bill, Messrs. Conner, Fisher, Hawkins, Hill, Montgomery and Williams; against it, Messrs; Deberry, Graham, and Rayner.]

The Senate refused, 27 to 18, to take up the bill to recharter the Banks of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Tappan presented a petition from numerous citizens of Ohio, asking that the seat of the General Government be removed to Cincinnati. [Modest!]

In the House, the bill appropriating $1,044 155 for the payment of Pensions for the year 1841, being under consideration, Mr. Thompson of S. C., Chairman of the Committee on Military affairs, moved, at the request of the Secretary of War, an amendment, appropriating $100,000 to carry out certain promises made to the Seminole Indians by Gen. Armistead, commanding the army in Florida, as an inducement to them to conclude a peace and remove to the West. Gen. Armistead promised the two Chiefs $5,000 each, and to every warrior $30 and a rifle, blanket, and clothing. This amendment produced a long and stormy debate, in which our relations with England, Abolition, negro stealing, &c. &c., were discussed. In a violent speech by Mr. Black of Georgia, in reply to Mr. Giddings of Ohio, it is recorded, that he read, "for the especial benefit of Mr. Giddings, the 24, 34, 4th, and 5th verses of the Gospel of the holy St. Matthew;" (a book, we suspect, but seldom quoted in the House.) The amendment was finally adopted, 158 to 14, and the bill passed.

The General Appropriation Bill was next taken up, and a debate arose on the contingent expenses of the House, for stationary, &c.

Mr. RAYNER asked leave to present resolutions of the General Assembly of North Carolina for a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of public lands among the States, in an equitable ratio, to be used by the States for internal improvements, education, or any other purpose which may be deemed expedient by the several States receiving the same.

Also, resolutions of the same State for the re-opening of Roanoke inlet, at or near Nag's Head, for the benefit of commerce. Several members objected. Mr. Rayner then moved to suspend the rules. They were suspended, and Mr. R. then presented the resolutions, and they were ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

A number of Private Bills have been acted on in both Houses.

Mr. Stanly, at his own request, has been excused from further service on the Committee on Public Expenditures, of which he was Chairman.

The curiosity of our readers will be gratified by the particular account which we have copied from the National Intelligencer of the counting of the Electoral votes. It is also a document worth preserving.

LOCO FOCOISM.—In the Legislature of Pennsylvania petitions have been presented from citizens of Erie and Alleghany counties, praying for the repeal of all laws which provide for the observance of the Sabbath, and of the abolishment of all penalties against blasphemies! The petitioners represent, that in their opinion, every person has a right to break the Sabbath, or be as profane as he pleases! All the signers are Loco Focos, (says the North American,) and among them are the names of the Van Buren Editor, Collector, Prosecuting Attorney, and former Member of Congress.

AGAIN.—Gov. Porter has vetoed a bill to re-pay certain moneys borrowed by Gov. Ritner, under express authority of a former Legislature, on the ground that the money so borrowed was *improperly expended!!*

ONCE MORE.—The same Gov. Porter has issued a *full pardon* to the Loco Foco Editors of the Magician, at Harrisburg, *in advance of their trial* for a Libel! When the case came up for trial, the accused stepped up and presented a pardon from the Governor for all and every Libel of which they may have been guilty, in Adams county or elsewhere!—It is well remarked, that the Governor had better have gone one step further and granted them a pardon for any Libel they may hereafter publish.

WASHINGTON, February 13.

THE CABINET.

It is of necessity that the PRESIDENT ELECT should, some days before he enters on the duties of his high office, make selections of persons to fill the chief Executive Departments of Government. From information, which we presume may be relied on, we have the pleasure of being able to inform our readers that, in all probability, the Cabinet of the new President, so far as depends upon him, will be thus composed:

Secretary of State—Daniel Webster, of the State of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Treasury—Thomas Ewing, of the State of Ohio.

Secretary of War—John Bell, of the State of Tennessee.

Secretary of the Navy—George E. Badger, of the State of North Carolina.

Postmaster General—Francis Granger, of the State of New York.

Attorney General—J. J. Crittenden, of the State of Kentucky.

We anticipate the warm approbation of a great majority of the People of the United States of these selections, and of the aggregate result. In some cases, doubtless, choice has been difficult, where many were thought worthy; but out of the abundant materials before him, it cannot be denied that the President will have formed a Cabinet remarkably strong in talent, character, and the possession of the public confidence.

It is an old observation that the head of a Government usually shows how much wisdom and discretion he possesses by the choice of ministers and agents. Tried by this received standard, the new elected President has, in this first act of his official duties, well justified that great measure of favor which he has received from the People.

National Intelligencer.

The Executive Council met in this city on Wednesday last, the 10th instant.

Gen. Wm. A. Blount, of Washington, Beaufort County, Charles Manly and David W. Stone, Esquires, of this City, were re-appointed members of the Literary Board.

Col. Cadwallader Jones, of Hillsborough, and Gov. Edward B. Dudley, of Wilmington, Commissioners of Internal Improvement.—*Raleigh Register.*

William Woodbridge (Whig) has been elected Senator of the United States from the State of Michigan, for six years from the 4th day of March next, to succeed Mr. Norvell, whose term will then have expired.

Good.—Wm. R. Thomas, of North Carolina, a lad of about 16 years, and an apprentice on board the United States ship Delaware, has, we learn, received, for his good conduct and suitable qualifications, an appointment as acting midshipman.

[*Norfolk Phenix.*

Late from the Sandwich Islands—Exploring Expedition.—The Journal of Commerce announces the receipt of news from the Sandwich Islands to Oct. 24. The U. S. Exploring Expedition had arrived at the Islands.

A private letter says—"we are remaining out another year between this and the Cape of Good Hope, so do not look for us until May 1842. The Lausanna will sail for N. York in two weeks."

Lieut. J. A. Underwood and midshipman Wilkes Henry had been treacherously murdered by the natives of the Fejee Islands. Some of their assailants were killed before they fell. The squadron's boats then opened a fire upon the town, which was destroyed, and seventy or more natives were killed. This occurred on the 25th of July. The bodies of the two Americans were rescued from the cannibals.

A chief was captured and taken on board the Vincennes, who seven years since killed ten of the crew of an American vessel.

The Porpoise visited one of the Fejee Islands to protect or take away, as the occasion might require, a family of Wesleyan missionaries settled there, whose lives were supposed to be endangered by the savages. But they preferred remaining, having been promised protection by the old king.

A Smashing Sunday Business.—Last Sunday the Rev. Dr. Spring, at the request of the trustees of his church, informed his congregation that a debt of $10,000 had been contracted by them for the improvement recently made in and about the church; and that it was very desirable that the debt should be paid. A collection was thereupon taken up, amounting to $8,000.

N. Y. Sun.

The Versatility of Fortune.—The tendency of our Republican institutions to scatter accumulated wealth, and prevent the perpetuity of a great moneyed power in the same family, has often been remarked upon. The children of the man who is now at the topmost round of fortune's ladder may soon be at the foot, and the beggar of to-day may be the rich man of to-morrow. We have in our mind two striking examples of this versatility of fortune. We well recollect the appearance of two youths some thirty-five or forty years ago, both of about the same age, but moving in the two extremes of society. The one was a poor, ragged boy, the son of humble parents, his father laboring at precarious occupation, and the son to all appearance destined never to rise above the station of his father. The other was a dashing, gay young fellow, moving in the first circles, his father a wealthy and extensive merchant, and proof, apparently, against the shafts of adversity. The former has carved out for himself a fortune, by industry and perseverence, and does business as a merchant on his own capital; while the latter is destitute of every thing, and has become the inmate of an alms-house.

These are by no means solitary cases.—Every man who has lived a score or two of years can call to mind similar instances. Indeed, we can scarcely name more than one or two of our many opulent merchants who have inherited any considerable portion of their wealth; nearly all of them have risen from humble life, and, by persevering industry, intelligence, and indomitable energy, have been the makers of their own fortunes. And yet these are the men whom envious demagogues are perpetually stigmatizing as purse-proud aristocrats; as though the possession of wealth, acquired by slow and laborious processes, and which must inevitably be parcelled out into several portions after the decease of its possessors, were fraught with all the evils of the hereditary aristocracies of the old world!

Salem Gazette.

MARRIED,

In Wayne county, on Sunday the 7th, by Ira Langston, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH GAME, to Miss CASSANDRA JERNIGAN, all of that county.

DIED,

Near Tarborough, after a brief illness of three days, JOSEPH R. LLOYD, Esq. President of the Branch of the State Bank in that place. The deceased has left a wife and five small children to mourn his loss.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

February 3.—Schr. Phœbe & Margaret from Charleston. 6.—Schr. Olive from New York. 8.—Brig Billings from St. Domingo; Schrs. Wm. Hart from New York, Wm. H. Harrison from Hyde co.

DEPARTURES.

February 2.—Brig Merida for St. Jago de Cuba. 3.—Brig Despatch for Philadelphia. 4.—Schr. Counsellor for Porto Rico. 5.—Brig Aurora for St. Thomas; Schrs. Isaac Jackson for Charleston, Hero for New York. 6.—Brig Dirigo for Xagua, Cuba; Schrs. Sarah Ellen for Baltimore, H. Camerdon for St. Domingo, Laurel for Middleton, N. C. 8.—Brigs Morosco for St. Domingo, Pinta for Berbice; Schr. Brilliant for Charleston. 9.—Brigs Virginia for Havana, Harvest for Surrinam; Schrs. Curlew for Baltimore, Constellation for Philadelphia, Antelope for Georgetown, D. C.

POCKET BOOK FOUND.

FOUND on the Road leading from Fayetteville to Carthage in Moore County, a large leather Pocket Book, containing forty dollars in money, and some valuable papers, which the owner can get by calling at the office of the Observer and describing it and paying for this advertisement.

JAMES E. KEA.

February 16, 1841. 37-tf.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—FEB. 17.

Brandy, peach,	45	a 50	Lime,	$2½	a $2¾
Ditto, apple,	40	a 45	Lead, bar,	8	a 8½
Bacon,	8	a 10	Mackerel,		none.
Beeswax,	25	a 26	Molasses,	27	a 30
Butter,	12½	a 15	Oats,	25	a 30
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Oil, Linseed	85	a 90
Coffee,	12½	a 13¾	Nails, cut,	6½	a 7
Cotton,	8	a 10½	Powder, keg,	$6½	
Cotton Yarn,	16	a 22	Rags,	2½	
Cotton Bag'ng,	20	a 25	Sugar, brown,	8½	a 12
Corn.	40	a 50	Lump,	16	
Copperas,	3½	a 4	Loaf,	18	a 20
Candles, F. F.	17		Salt,	75	
Flour, new	$4½	a $5½	Sack,	$1 90	a $2½
Feathers,	37½	a 40	Tallow,	11	a 11½
Flaxseed,	$1	a 1 10	Tin, box,	$14	
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	4	a 6
dry,	12½	a 14	Wheat,	80	a 90
Iron,	5	a 5½	Whiskey,	30	a 35
Lard,	8	a 9	Wool,	15	a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 9 cts. pr yd.

WILMINGTON MARKET—February 11.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 60; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 00 a 7 50; Flooring 8 00 a 8 50; Timber 5 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed, 25 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough, 9 00 a 12 00; Shingles 1 75 a 2 50; Corn 50 a 52; Salt, coarse, 27 a 40, Rice 3 00.

4000 bbls. Turpentine received during the week sold at 2 20 to 2 28. Tar firm at 1 25. Considerable Lumber carried down on the late rise: Flooring 8½ cash; Wide boards dull; Scantling 4½.

CHERAW MARKET—February 10.

Bacon 8 a 10; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 8 a 11½; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 5 50 a 6 00; Feathers 40 a 45; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 40 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

Cotton at New Orleans 8½ to 12½. Receipts to February 3, 414,781 bales.

Cotton at Charleston 9½ to 11½. Sales 6700 bales. Corn 53 to 60. Flour 5 to 6.

Cotton has declined ⅛ to ¼ cent in New York. Uplands 10¼ to 11¼. Sales moderate and dull. Corn 49 cents, a decline.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Feb'y 13, Steamer Henrietta, Rush, with Coffee, Iron, Salt, &c. for Hall & Johnson, H. L. Myrover, Cook & Co., T. S. Lutterloh, Geo. B. Atkins, A. W. Steel, J. D. Williams, H. Leete, C. T. Haigh, C. P. Mallett, P. Taylor, Boon & Breece, P. P. Johnson, H. B. Beatty & Co., E. J. Hale, J. McArn, J. Martine, David Shaw, J. Crow, A. Kimball, J. Baker and A. Jessup, of this place; and for T. H. McRorie, D. McNeill, T. S. Hill, Rev. J. McDaniel and Rev. Mr. Forbes, of the interior.

Also, on Saturday last, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for Boon & Co., W. McIntyre, G. McNeill, M. R. Wilkings, Joseph Baker, C. T. Haigh, James Dodd, J. Huske & Son, James Baker, James McGary, H. Leete, Gardner & McKethan, J. R. & D. Gee, Blocker & Co., D. O'Hanlon, C. P. Mallett, Z. Burroughs and J. Crow, of this town; and for Capt. McRae and D. Buie, of the interior.

DEPARTED, Feb. 10, Henrietta S. B. Co's boat B. Rush, with Tobacco, Cotton, Seed, &c., for Jno. McArn, J. Baker, T. S. Lutterloh, Benbow & Co., Phœnix Company, A. W. Steel, B. Rose, Geo. McNeill, Hall & Johnson, C. T. Haigh and A. McLean.

Also, February 15th, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Cotton, Flour, Tobacco, &c. for John D. Williams, Capt. Lamot, and others.

GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST RECEIVED, a large and general assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, grown by D. Landreth, Philadelphia, warranted to be of the growth of 1840. For sale by

S. T. HAWLEY.

Feb'y 15, 1841. 36-6w

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having engaged in other business, is desirous of selling the PLANTATION on which he now lives, situated on the West side of Cape Fear River, 1½ miles from Fayetteville, containing 120 ACRES, one half of which is cleared river land, and in good order for cultivation, the rest well timbered with Oak. The buildings consist of a large and convenient DWELLING HOUSE, nearly new, newly painted and in perfect repair, with all necessary out Houses, large Barn, Stable, &c. A very fine Spring and brick Dairy, within 30 steps of the Dwelling.

Also, adjoining the above, are 60 acres of first rate RIVER LAND, only 4 acres of which are cleared, the balance well timbered with Oak.

Also, near the Dwelling House, 12 acres of SAND HILL LAND, with a good SUMMER DWELLING, Kitchen, Stable, &c.

They will be sold together or separate, as may be desired. For further particulars, apply on the premises, to H. B. BEATTY.

February 16, 1841. 36tf

The Magistrates of Cumberland County are notified to attend at the Court House on Thursday of March Court next, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of enabling the County to carry into operation "An Act for the establishment and better regulation of Common Schools," passed at the last Session of the Legislature.

By order of the Chairman,

JNO. McLAURIN, Jr., Clerk.

Cumberland County, Feb'y 15, 1841. 36-2w

Bain's Letters—Reduced price.

LETTERS AND MEDITATIONS on Religious and other subjects, by Wm. T. Bain, at 50 cts. For sale by E. J. HALE.

Feb'y 15, 1841.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY on the 24th of January, 1841, a Negro Boy named GEORGE. He is a black fellow, about five feet eight inches high, 17 years of age, straight built, small feet and hands, smiles when spoken to. Among his clothes were a blue cotton frock coat and black fur hat. The above reward will be paid for his delivery, or confinement in any jail so that I may get him again, or a reasonable reward for any information that may lead to his recovery.

A reward of $100 will be paid for proof sufficient to convict of his being harbored or assisted away.

It is thought that George is lurking about Fayetteville or Wilmington.

ARCH'D McEACHERN.

Randalsville P. O., Robeson county, N. C.,
February 12, 1841. } 37tf

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Sessions, 1841.

Nathaniel Knight *vs.* Malcom Shaw.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT levied on 21 lbs. Bacon, 13 bushels of Potatoes, two Feather Beds, and some other Household and Kitchen Furniture;—R. J. McDonald summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Malcom Shaw, the Defendant in the above case, is not an inhabitant of this State, or that he so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him: It is Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Malcom Shaw to be and appear before the Justices of the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the 1st Monday in April next, then and there to replevy, plead, or answer the Plaintiff according to law, otherwise Judgment will be rendered by the Court, pro confesso, and the property levied on sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Nat. Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in January, 1841, and of American Independence the 65th year.

[36] NAT. KNIGHT, *Clerk.*

[Pr. adv. $3 15.]

POETRY.

GATHER RIPE FRUITS, O DEATH!

BY THOMAS RAGG.

Gather ripe fruits, O Death!
Strew not the pathway of the tomb with flowers—
Invade not childhood with thy withering breath:
Pass on, and touch not youth's bright sunny bowers.

There are enough for thee
Of hearts that long for thy serene repose,
That fain among the lowly-laid would be,
Pierced deep with festering wounds that will not close.

Go to the desolate,
Whom thou hast robbed of every star-bright thing—
On whom the smiles of hope no longer wait—
Whose loves have passed upon the morning's wing.

Go the wearied frame,
That seeks to slumber in the grave's cold breast,
That finds life's pleasures but an empty name,
And longs to flee away and be at rest.

Go to the saints of God,
Whose souls are weary of the world and sin,
Who fain would tread the path their Saviour trod,
And greet the tomb that lets heaven's glories in.

Take these, take these to rest;
But smite not childhood in its mirthful play—
Snatch not the infant from its mother's breast—
Steal not the loved and loving ones away!

Gather ripe fruits, O Death!
Strew not the pathway of the tomb with flowers—
Invade not childhood with thy withering breath:
Pass on, and touch not youth's bright fragrant bowers.

A GEORGIA RESUMPTION.—The following is a graphic account of the manner in which one of the Georgia Banks resumed Specie payments, as required by law, on the 1st instant. The Teller was doubtless delighted to hear of the Philadelphia suspension, as it would of course relieve him from his *arduous* labours!—

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MACON.

Extracts of letters, dated

Macon, Feb. 1, 1841.

The Monroe Rail Road Bank is taking it leisurely, they are weighing carefully each piece of silver coin, and their Teller at this place, as we are informed, by being very industrious, has paid out to day $30 and some odd cents; the first applicant who has $400, has engaged the Teller for two weeks, and is going to-morrow morning with his chair and newspaper, in order to take it coolly; there are a large number waiting; the Bank was crowded full during the banking hours. Many of them became disgusted and went out and sold the money at 10 a 15 discount. We are informed by a gentleman who came down on the Rail Road from Forsyth, this evening, that the Branch there did a little better than the Mother Bank; they have paid $36 and 10 cents.

Macon, February 1, 1841.

After alluding to the resumption by the other Banks in Macon, the writer says:

But as regards the payments made at the Monroe Railroad, it has been a perfect farce. Could you only see the teller, with a gravity on his countenance as if the fate of nations depended on the correctness and decorum with which he weighed out dollar after dollar—each one that I saw composed of a half and other small coins, taking out one and replacing it by another, till the just and accurate weight was ascertained—it would have cured you of the yellow fever or any other ill that flesh is heir to. Verily, it was worth half a Rail-road to have looked in the crowd—some clambering up on the counter, others peering over the heads of their more fortunate fellows, who had got possession of the place, looking into the land of promise; as for myself, I was like Moses on the Mount, viewing the land that I was never to reach, and never did. This resumption beats all others in this State. Then the oath that was administered, 'tis quite unique, and not to be matched this side of Gotham. Doubtless friend Griffin thinks he has made a valorous display of his willingness and ability to discharge the liabilities of the institution, and he has succeeded to a miracle. None after this can doubt the solvency of the institution, as during the banking hours, I am told it paid $170. I cannot vouch for the amount being that much. So ends the day, and what the morrow brings forth, is only known to those who possess the land of Canaan.

Public Lands.—The public domain, held in trust by the general government for the benefit of all the States, lies in nine States, viz: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Michigan and Arkansas.

There have been sold	81,083,191.97	acres.
Granted for various purposes	16,514,041.05	"
Unsold, including lands unsurveyed	254,494,765.03	"
Surveyed	192,803,490.92	"
Unsurveyed	52,207,124.24	"
Received for land sold	$114,933,387.20	"

The national debt of Great Britain is more than a dollar per minute from the time Adam and Eve were in Paradise, by the best accounts, to the present moment—i. e. any time this year.

FRUIT TREES, &c.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he has for sale at his Nurseries in Davidson County, North Carolina, a large assortment of

FRUIT TREES,

Consisting of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plumb, Cherry, &c. &c., being a selection of the best American and European Fruits. Also, a fine selection of

ROSES AND DAHLIAS.

Trees can be delivered at Fayetteville or elsewhere at the usual prices of hauling. Prices are 50 per cent. lower than the same articles can be had in the North. Priced Catalogues sent gratis to all applicants, postage being paid.

CHARLES MOCK.

Lexington, N. C., January 4, 1841. 32-6w

BULWER'S GODOLPHIN, &c.

JUST RECEIVED. Also, Henry De Cerons, James's last Novel. De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, part 2d. Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote. Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman. Georgia Scenes, new Edition, with plates; &c.

E. J. HALE.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

NINE SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale For terms, apply at this Office.

January 11, 1841. 32tf

New Books & Stationary.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall Supply of BOOKS and SATIONARY, embracing a large assortment of School and Miscellaneous Books; Cap and Letter Papers, ruled and plain; Wrapping Paper; Fine Pen and Pocket Knives; Razors; Blank Books; &c. &c., which he offers at his usual low prices.

E. J. HALE.

October 5, 1840.

At my Auction Store,

OPPOSITE the Lafayette Hotel, will be found for sale the following GOODS:—

2000 bushels Turk's Island SALT,
1500 sacks Liverpool ditto,
150 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix and New Orleans Sugar,
15 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
2 bbls. Havana white ditto,
100 kegs Nails,
15 tons Swedes Iron,
15 crates assorted Crockery,
20 cases Shoes,
25 ditto Hats,
175 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 ditto Letter and Cap ditto,
100 bags Shot,
2000 lbs. Lead,
10 casks London Porter,
3½ pipes French Brandy,
20 casks Port, Lisbon, and other Wines,
10 bags Pepper and Pimento,
20 M Spanish Cigars,
50 Demijohns,
50 boxes Brown Soap,
50 boxes assorted Candy,

Salmon, Mackerel, Table Salt, Soda Biscuit, Olive Oil, Pickles, Blacking, Snuff, Champaign Wine, Salts, Alum, Cheese, Nutmegs, Mace, Indigo, Madder, Almonds, Raisins, Prunes, Brandy Fruits, with a variety of other Groceries. Also, a well selected assortment of DRY GOODS.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

November 2, 1840. 22tf

Fayetteville, Nov. 4, 1840. 22-tf

JOHN T. GILMORE.

I NOW offer for sale a very valuable farm on the Eastern side of Cape Fear River in the county of Bladen, about 16 miles below the Town of Fayetteville, and immediately on the River. There are 260 acres of land (river survey,) and 12 acres of back land joining the same. About 250 acres were in cultivation the present Year, and there are suitable buildings for the convenience of the farm. Persons

LAND! LAND! LAND!

French Burr Mill Stones

For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

NOTICE.

AT the November Term, 1840, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, the Subscriber obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Joshua Craddock, deceased. He hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to settle the same without delay; and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

A. MONK, *Adm'r.*

Sampson County, Nov. 16, 1840. 32-6w

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Moffat's Vegetable LIFE MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters

Have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the smallest intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia; Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints. Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL; designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery, Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

NOTICE.

THE late Firm of Nott & Starr being dissolved by the death of Mr. William Nott, of said firm, Notice is hereby given by the Subscriber, as Surviving Partner, to all persons having claims against the said firm, to present them for payment; and to all persons indebted to them, whose notes and accounts are due, that immediate payment is required, as the business of the firm must now be closed according to Law.

JOHN D. STARR,
Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, Dec. 15, 1840. 28-tf

FEMALE SCHOOL, FAYETTEVILLE.

MISS MALLETT, with the assistance of competent Teachers, will open a School on the 15th of October, at her residence on Gillespie street, in which, with the ordinary branches of English Education, will be taught the Latin and French Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting. No exertion shall be wanting for the improvement of Pupils in moral deportment as well as literary instruction.

Miss Mallett has succeeded in engaging the services of Mrs. Ashe, whose qualifications and experience as a Music teacher are well known.

The year will commence the 15th of October and close the 15th of August.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE

Elementary Department,	$8	per Session.
Second Class,	12	" "
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	26	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "
Fancy work,	3	" "
Use of Piano for practising,	2	" "

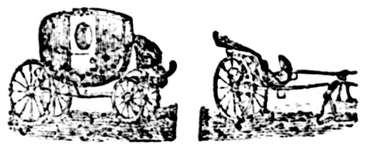
September 16, 1840. 98tf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Wright Thornton, Ambrose Ingram and wife Sarah Jane, are not inhabitants of this State, the Subscriber has qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Benjamin Thornton, deceased, and hereby notifies all those indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

WHITFIELD THORNTON, *Adm'r.*

Sampson County, Nov. 24, 1840. 26-3m



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public for the liberal encouragement they have received, and now inform them that they have on hand a large assortment of work. Having in their employment a number of first rate workmen at the different branches, they intend keeping constantly on hand a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, AND BUGGIES,

Large and small. Also, BUGGY GIGS and SULKEYS, (on a new plan) warranted to ride very easy and run light. Also, a number of WAGONS on Elliptic springs and chains, large and small.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine their work, as they are disposed to sell at reduced prices; they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low, as it can be had from any regular Northern establishment.

All work made and sold by us is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

JANUARY 1, 1841. 32tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received and offers for sale on the most favorable terms, Bolt and Sheet Copper; Copper Bottoms and Rivets; Tin Plate, I X and extra sizes; Iron Wire, assorted from No. 1 to 21; Binding and Brass Wire; Sheet Brass; Sheet Zinc; Spelter and Spelter Solder; Sheet, Pig and Bar Lead; Lead Pipe, assorted sizes; American, Russia and English Sheet Iron; Sheet Steel, suitable for Cotton Gin Manufacturers; Naylor's best Cast Steel, assorted sizes; Band Iron, from 1 to 4 inches wide; Hoop Iron, assorted widths; Round and Square Iron; Horse Shoe Nails; Horse Nail and Spike Rods; best Philadelphia Mill Saws; Spades, Shovel and Manure Forks; Hunt's Cast Steel Axes; Broad Axes and Hatchets; Spear's, Greaves' and Redfern's flat bastard Mill Saw Files; 2d Cut and smooth Files; Horse Rasps; Wood and Cabinet Rasps; round, half round, square and Saw Files; Scale Beams and Patent Balances, to weigh from 250 to 1500 lbs.; Nests Weights, ½ oz. to 4 lbs.; 7, 14 and 28 lb. Iron Ring Weights; English Coffee and Corn Mills; Tailor's and Sad Irons; Clark's Butt and Broad Hinges; Hook and Plate Hinges; Brass and Table Hinges; H. L. T. and Chest Hinges; James's superior Wood Screws, all Nos. from ⅜ to 3 inches long; Cut and Wrought Nails, Spikes, and Finishing Nails and Brads; Carpenters' patent Door Locks; Mortice, Rim and Plate Locks; Closet, Cupboard, Chest, Desk and Till Locks; Stanley's improved Plate Locks; Latches and Ketches; Patent Window Shutter Fastenings; Door Springs; Hooks and Staples; Bolts, flat round and square, from 3 to 14 inches; Cut Tacks and Brads; German and Cast Steel Hand Saws; Key hole and Iron back Saws; Cast Steel Billet or Web Saws, for wood; Sulkey, Gig and Barouche Springs; Patent Axels; Lamps; Plated and Brass Bands and Dash Irons; Patent Leather; Copal Coach body Varnish; best Glue; Malable Castings and Bolts; Patent Malable Axel Skeins and Boxes; Carpenters' and Millwrights' Chisels and Augers; Braces and Bits; Sets Spur Auger Bits; with a general assortment of Carpenters' Tools.

—ALSO—

House Furnishing articles, consisting in part of—Brass Andirons; Shovels and Tongs; Wire Fenders; Astral Lamps and Shades; Reading and Japp'd Lamps; Copper Bronzed and Planished Tin Coffee Urns, Biggins, and Egg Boilers, Copper composition; Sheet Iron and Tin Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans; Jelly and Pudding Moulds; Pastry and Tart let Cutters; Waiters; Dinner and Dessert Knives and Forks; Fancy and Plain Bellows; Dust and Crumb Brushes; Hearth Brushes; Balance Balls and Pullies for Lamps; Mincing and Cook's Knives; Brass Chamber and Table Candlesticks; Iron and Copper Chafingdishes; together with a general assortment of House Keeping articles, with every article in the Japanned and Plain Tin Ware line, which he will sell on the most favorable terms.

JAMES MARTINE.

December 7, 1840. 27-3m

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Who will keep constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give their undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840. 12tf

Notice.

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.

August 24, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

For Sale.

5 BALES heavy unbleached Shirting, suitable for Negroes
50 Casks Lime.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

Oct. 6, 1840. 18-tf.

Daily Mail to Warsaw.

On and after the 1st day of June, 1840, the Mail Stage to and from Warsaw, will run daily, connecting with the Rail Road Cars. The Subscribers hope that this additional accommodation will merit public approval and patronage.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

Fayetteville, May 25, 1840. 99tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Hart, at June Term of Cumberland County Court, 1840, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

J. H. HOOPER,
ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, June 9, 1840. 1-tf

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

☞ PRESS FOR SALE. ☜

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

Our exchange papers will oblige us by copying this advertisement until forbidden.

F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 12, 1840.

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

THE cures and benefits produced by the use of this medicine, in all cases of diseases of the lungs, is almost incredible.

Persons afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, pains in the side or breast, spitting of blood, catarrhs, palpitation of the heart, oppression and soreness of the chest, whooping cough, pleurisy, hectic fever, night sweats, difficult or profuse expectoration, and all other allections of the chest, lungs and liver, should not fail of procuring a bottle of this medicine.

Wonderful Cure of Consumption.

Although Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort has found hundreds of advocates, and has produced so large a number of testimonials in its favor, I cannot withhold my small meed of praise. Being predisposed to consumption, both from peculiar formation and hereditary transmission, I tried every means to check this disease and strengthen a naturally weak constitution. I spent two years in Pisa, one in Rome, two in Florence, and another in the South of France, seeking meantime the advice of the best physicians. Two years since I returned to this country, in about the same situation as when I left. I had seen in the reading rooms in Europe much said in favor of Doctor Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, and as soon as I arrived in this city, I used it, and in three months I was so well I concluded I could pass the winter here safely, and did so. I have used an occasional bottle now and then during the time, but am now in as good health as is possible. My cough has wholly ceased, and my lungs have every feeling of health.

S. PROUTY, *Western Hotel, Courtland street.*

☞ The above Medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 98

Children's Toy Books,

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY

HAVING declined further supervision of the Female Semitary, it is but just that I should express to its former patrons and friends my confidence, that in the hands of Mr. Spencer, it will be conducted with ability and faithfulness, on the general plan heretofore pursued. Mr. Spencer, as a teacher, is laborious, accurate and persevering.

R. W. BAILEY.

THE Subscriber will open the Seminary on the 15th of October next, and hopes by giving his entire and exclusive attention to the business—aided in each department by competent, efficient Female Teachers—to merit the patronage heretofore bestowed. In regard to the plan he intends to pursue, he has only to say, at present, that he is DETERMINED to give a course of instruction in each department as THOROUGH as possible. The Academic year will be the same as before; commencing on the 15th October, and closing on the 15th July, and divided into two sessions. Pupils charged from time of entrance to close of session, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of sickness.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

Elementary Department, or Second Class,	$8 00	per Session.
First Class,	16 00	"
French Language,	10 00	"
Drawing and Painting,	10 00	"
Music on the Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25 00	"
Music on Guitar,	25 00	"
Use of Piano,	3 00	"
Incidentals,	50	"

G. SPENCER.

August 1, 1840. 9tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Siphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

THIS MEDICINE is particularly recommended as an *alterative* and a *purifier of the Blood.* It gives a *tone and vigor to debilitated Constitutions,* which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects.

It is also recommended in Diseases where the Lungs and Breast are supposed to be affected, and also where the constitution is broken down by the use of Mercury or Quinine.

The SWAIM'S PANACEA is an accredited antidote to the *diseases peculiar to tropical latitudes.* It is made use of on *all plantations,* and produces a speedier, a *more certain* and *less expensive* medium of perfect restoration, than any other medicine hitherto known or employed.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being *recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and Europe;* whereas, not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitation of it has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.—Swaim's Panacea is recommended to all those invalids for whom physicians prescribe Sarsaparilla, Syrups, Extracts, &c.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass—"Swaim's Panacea—Phila," having but one label, which covers the cork, with the signature of Wm. Swaim on it, so that the cork, (bearing also upon it as a seal the impression "Wm. Swaim,") cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when the signature is visible, to counterfeit it will be punished as forgery.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent,* No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

HARRISON'S SPECIFIC OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammation, Scald Head, Women's sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Piles, Tetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Biles, Corns, and External Diseases generally. It is likewise greatly superior to any medicine heretofore discovered for the chafed backs and limbs of Horses; for ring worms, chapped lips, and in short for every external bodily evil that may fall to the lot of man and beast. Altogether the proprietor feels no hesitation in stating, or in putting it to the proof against all competition, that

Harrison's Specific Ointment

Is vastly superior to every thing of the kind which has heretofore been offered to the public; and the proprietor not only vouches for its *general* good qualities, but is willing to risk his reputation on a *single trial,* for he knows, from the most ample experience, that it cannot be used without immediate and palpable benefit in any one of the complaints for which it is so highly recommended.

Price, 50 cents per box.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 98-1Y

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dysenteric* and *Worm Medicine* has proved successful these twelve years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Worms being especially apt to infest persons of debilitated digestive organs and emaciated constitutions, much mischief is often done by the ordinary worm medicines, which generally consist of the strongest purgatives, calomel, *that destroyer of the constitution,* bitters, pink root, spirits of turpentine, wormseed oil, &c. &c. Articles of this kind may destroy worms, but they debilitate the stomach, and often materially injure the general health, without removing the cause. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE has the peculiar advantage of removing the cause of worms, by giving vigor and healthy action to the stomach, bowels, and organs of digestion, thereby relieving measles, croup, whooping cough, &c. This medicine, by invigorating the internal functions, strengthening the organs of digestion, and removing the primary cause which creates morbid secretions, will relieve Bowel Complaints, Cholic, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, and the whole train of biliary affections, Sick Headach, Acidity of the Stomach, Foul Breath, Bleeding Piles, &c. It is an antidote in the *early stages of Fever and Cholera Morbus.* As a general FAMILY MEDICINE it stands unrivalled, as it is applicable to most of the diseases to which children are subject. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE will be found of some utility to persons who occasionally indulge in the convivility of the table; a dose taken before dinner will anticipate the effects of acidity of the stomach, not unfrequently produced by wine.—In the neglect of this, however, a dose in the morning or the following morning will, in most instances, restore the *tone of the* [illegible]

Families resident in the country, and isolated in a measure from medical advice, travellers journeying to the far west, or bound to distant ports, seminaries and all public institutions and charitable associations will find this remedy, constantly at hand, of great utility.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent,* No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

TO THE AFFLICTED

Hadlock's Vegetable Powders and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and in morbid and pernicious sweatings, in chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes ease, mild expectoration, removes pains in the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the body in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor before that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints, and have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to know from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. I can recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Bilnary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor of the and irregular state of the Bowels. These diseases neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are known by him as the composition of an eminent Physician who has successfully studied and treated the complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 8tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for bilious attacks that I ever have used. I have also in many instances without a sensible and speedy benefit, and I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

ARE daily effecting some of the most WONDERFUL AND ASTONISHING CURES that have ever been known, in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and [illegible] tableness, are levelled without distinction. [illegible] town and country are alike filled with their [illegible] The palace and poor-house alike echo with the [illegible] tues. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert their unattended by age or situation. They are simple their preparation, mild in their action, thorough their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

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